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Vol I No 045

8 March 1982

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RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONTROVERSY

HK060444 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 82 p 7

[Review by Yan Zheng [0917 2973]: "A New Field in the Soviet-U.S. Arms Race"]

[Text] The production and use of chemical and biological weapons has become one of the important issues being fiercely quarreled over in the so-called "disarmament talks" between the Soviet Union and the United States, the two superpowers. In his recent personal proposal to the United States demanding a rapid resumption of the strategic arms talks, Brezhnev announced that the Soviet Union was also prepared to hold talks and reach an agreement on chemical weapons.

Prior to that, the Soviet Union and the United States staged noisy scenes of raking up each other's past deeds on this issue, at the European security meeting in Madrid and the disarmament talks in Geneva. The U.S. delegate accused the Soviet Union of violating international agreements, "putting into production" "large numbers of chemical weapons and biological weapon installations," and using "particularly savage and inhuman weapons" -- that is, poisonous gas -- in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia. The Soviet delegate immediately jumped up "to scotch the rumors," and snapped that it was not the Soviet Union but the United States that was manufacturing "a most terrible weapon for killing large numbers of people," that is, binary chemical weapons. He also asserted Soviet sincerity in "never having resorted to the use of chemical weapons" "any time or any place" and "under any circumstances." In short, these two superpowers engaged in verbal battles and got locked in heated arguments in order to pin on each other the guilt for manufacturing and using biological and chemical weapons, and also to get themselves off the hook.

Actually, this fierce argument over the manufacture and use of biological and chemical weapons started 2 years ago. At that time, the BILD ZEITUNG reported that an explosion had occurred at a factory manufacturing bacteriological weapons at Sverdlovsk in the Soviet Union, with the result that bacteria had escaped and infected and killed up to 1,000 people. This news caused a great uproar in political and public opinion circles in the West. First, American officials and the press launched an attack, and then various newspapers in West Germany, Britain, Japan, Italy and other Western countries published articles denouncing the Soviet "bacteriological warfare plan" as violating the international treaty, valid from 1975, banning bacteriological and toxic weapons. They also exposed in various ways the situation in manufacture and use of biological and chemical weapons by the Soviet Union. According to their reports, the Soviet Union has already stockpiled 350,000 tons of chemical weapons; it has 8 plants engaged in manufacturing these weapons, and these are continuing to produce 30,000 tons of toxic substances each year! Many conventional Soviet cannon shells and missiles contain toxic chemicals; the Soviet Union has a chemical warfare force of 100,000 troops, and many leading military academies are continually training officers in chemical and bacteriological warfare! The Soviet Union has 1,000 training grounds for actual combat training in the use of poisonous gas, and the Soviet Union has also constructed some storehouses for "supertoxic substances" in certain vassal countries far from its own territory. The U.S. State Department has also published a document confirming that the Soviet Union and its vassals have used chemical weapons in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Laos.

In light of the material he had collected in 4 years of on-the-spot investigations, Sterling Seagrave, the U.S. journalist who wrote "Yellow Rain," gave a detailed and convincing description of the bloody crimes of the Soviet Union in using chemical weapons in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia. He pointed out that in Laos alone 15,000 to 20,000 Meos had been slaughtered by these Soviet weapons. The publication of "Yellow Rain" pushed forward to a new high tide the West's offensive in condemning and exposing the Soviet Union's manufacture and use of toxic chemicals.

Amid the sound of condemnation, many politicians and public opinion circles in the United States and other Western countries have drawn attention to the threat posed by the West by the Soviet Union's dramatic development of biological and chemical weapons. They have cried in alarm that "the Russians have gained the lead over the United States" and enjoy superiority, and that the Soviet Union will take advantage of the West's weak point in lacking chemical weapon "retaliatory capability" to use these weapons, while "the West will be unable to draw up an immediate counterstrategy." Certain U.S. officials have also pointed out that one of the reasons why negotiations on banning chemical weapons "made little headway" in the past was that superiority in these weapons "lay with the Soviet Union" and "the Soviets held all the chips." They appealed to the West to produce chemical weapons "to play a better deterrent role against the Soviet Union." For this reason, the Reagan administration recently announced in public that the United States was resuming the manufacture of chemical weapons and would produce extremely toxic binary bombs, known as "big eye."

The Soviet Union, which seems to have continually occupied the position of the accused, has done everything possible to "clear the slanders" and "rebut its accusers." TASS and PRAVDA have carried numerous articles refuting all the condemnation and exposure of the Soviet Union by the United States and Western countries as "vicious fabrications," "anti-Soviet hysteria," "mendacious bacteria" and "slandorous poison rain," which are aimed at "poisoning the international situation, and "wrecking detente and disarmament." In order to extricate itself from its position of being punished on account of its use of chemical weapons, the Soviet Union has answered back with sarcasm, saying that the United States had indeed committed shocking crimes by its use of chemical weapons in the Indochina war. For instance, large tracts of farmland, forest and coconut palms in South Vietnam were ruined by U.S. gas attacks; tens of thousands of people became chemical warfare victims, 3,500 of whom died; and so on. The Soviet Union attempts to shut America's mouth in this way.

The Soviet Union has also resorted to attack as a form of defense by accusing the United States of "possessing the world's greatest stockpile of chemical weapons," "increasing its chemical weapon potential in the European 'theater' and in Japan and the Pacific archipelagoes," and planning to spend \$4 billion in "modernizing" these weapons and to spend \$2.5 billion in the next 5 years in secretly developing new weapons," thus carrying out large-scale preparatory work for chemical and bacteriological warfare."

There have been variations in the pitch of this marathon argument between the Soviet Union and the United States during the past 2 years or more, but it has never ceased. The facts tell people that their quarrel is just a smokescreen to conceal their arms race, and the fiercer the quarrel, the more intense the expansion of their armaments. The Soviet Union and the United States have now moved their quarrel over the manufacture and use of biological and chemical weapons to the European security conference and the Geneva disarmament talks. This precisely shows that a new field has been opened up in their arms race; that is, they are racing for biological and chemical weapon superiority. People should be vigilant against this.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON ZEIDMAN ARTICLE

HK080624 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by Yang Fangzhi [2799 2397 0037]: "Salute to an Honest American"]

[Text] RENMIN RIBAO reprinted on 13 February an article entitled "A Lesson Drawn From an American's Life" written by an American, Philip Zeidman (originally published in Washington POST of 31 January). Having read this article, which deeply touched readers' hearts, we naturally felt a heartfelt admiration for this author, an honest and far-sighted American, although we were not familiar with him.

Mr Zeidman's grief when writing this article can easily be understood by every father. His son, John, left him and his wife and their home before he was 20 years of age, and went to China to further his studies. He unfortunately contracted encephalitis in China and was sent back to the United States for treatment. Although great efforts were made, all measures to save him proved ineffectual and the young man eventually died.

Suffering from incomparable grief, the author wrote the above article in open polemics which dispelled with irrefutable facts the fog deliberately spread by certain people using anti-China lies. In order to safeguard the American people's fundamental interests, in the memorial meeting for his beloved son, he proposed to establish scholarships to encourage and assist more young Americans to "study the Chinese language, politics, history and culture." What a tremendous sense of justice, and what extraordinary courage was required to make such a suggestion!

An article Mr Zeidman refuted was entitled "A Lesson Drawn From an American's Death." The author of this article stated that the young American's death "was the product of a woefully inadequate Chinese medical system," and the cause of death was that "the Chinese authorities sought to prevent the entry of American medical specialists and made evacuation more difficult." On the contrary, Zeidman, who had stayed in the Beijing Infectious Diseases Hospital for nearly a month, bore witness, with facts which he saw with his own eyes and heard with his own ears, that China did not prevent any group of famous American medical specialists from going to Beijing to give treatment to the unfortunate young American, but welcomed the new ideas, advanced methods and equipment provided by those American specialists. Mr Zeidman also bore witness that "Chinese did not pose any obstacle in proceeding with the complicated procedures arising from the evacuation of the young American; on the contrary, they accelerated the necessary bureaucratic processes to an apparently unprecedented degree." The author refuted with facts the lies fabricated by the other writer, and pointed out that the latter's story was the product of prejudice and arose from a "theory" which had been preconceived and did not conform with the facts. Is this not very commendable?

The author attributed the young American's death to the fact that "he did not receive the due protection to prevent this disease at the very beginning." I believe that this is an objective and fair judgment. In fact, such a tragedy would not have occurred if all returned students coming to China had received preventive injections at the very beginning. I think this is the very lesson which both the Chinese and the American medical authorities should draw from the incident, and they should try to solve it in close cooperation.

The writer also gave a fair-minded explanation of the medical treatment received by this young American in the Chinese hospital. He said: "Under circumstances in which there was a lack of effective medicine, the special medical care provided by Chinese doctors and nurses was second to no other hospital in the world. They did what they could to take care of my son. Their devotion and good will would match any hospital in the United States." At this bitter moment of losing a beloved son, most people are apt to develop a certain sense of detestation and indifference toward the environment in which the child died. But the respectable writer suppressed his bitter grief and made an objective and realistic description. This required great spiritual strength.

The writer drew a conclusion from the lesson of John's death entirely different from that drawn by the writer of another article which he rebutted because they viewed the event from two different angles. The conclusion of the latter is: "Despite claims to the contrary, relations between China and America are far from 'normalized.'" But the conclusion of the former is: "We should make the value represented by the entire life of John everlasting." What is the "value" represented by the short life of this young American who was only 20? In the eyes of the writer, the purpose of John's studying Chinese language and other subjects in China was to promote understanding between the Chinese and American peoples. John died too early to realize the value represented by his life, but the undertaking represented by his life is a great and lofty one. Although John is dead, the writer sincerely hopes that more young Americans like John will take the same road as John did and complete the undertaking which he left behind. This means that he hopes that more young Americans will study about China and tell the American people about China. For the sake of this, the writer announced at John's memorial meeting the establishment of a John Zeidman memorial fund "to encourage other young Americans to study Chinese language, politics, history and culture." The writer continued: "When we go to China again one day, (we will certainly go there again) we hope to see students of the John Zeidman fund working in the interests of the two countries to become doctors, teachers, diplomats" "Working in the interest of the two countries." How well he put it!

We can gain enlightenment from Philip Zeidman's article: The Americans are a great people and their realistic, fair-minded, dauntless spirit will always radiate glory. Not long ago, the Chinese people marked the 10th anniversary of the death of Edgar Snow with deep feelings. Ever since this world-famous journalist and writer came to China's northwest revolutionary base area after overcoming great difficulties and obstacles several decades ago, many righteous Americans have been taking, in different ways, more or less the same road as Snow did. This is promoting mutual understanding of the two great peoples "in the interests of the two countries." This contingent is continuously expanding. The reason is that the people respect facts and their hearts are always linked together. Although there is now an adverse anti-China current in the United States, the direction of history's development cannot be changed. Philip Zeidman's article has already proved this. The Chinese need friends, and we welcome sincere friends from the United States and from all other countries.

FANG YI MEETS NOTED AMERICAN PHYSICIST

OW051800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Fang Yi met here this afternoon with T.D. Lee, professor at Columbia University of the U.S.A. and noted physicist and his wife Jeannette Lee. After the meeting, Fang Yi gave a banquet for the guests.

Present on both occasions were Yan Jici, executive chairman of the Presidium of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Qian Sanqiang, vice-president of the academy; and Fang Yi's wife, Yin Sen.

SOVIET SUBMARINE 'INTRUSION' IN ITALY CONDEMNED

XINHUA Report

OW061926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 6 Mar 82

["Roundup -- Soviet Intrusion Into Italy's Taranto Gulf Provokes Strong Reaction" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Rome, March 6 (XINHUA) -- The intrusion into the Taranto Gulf by a Soviet nuclear-powered submarine has brought forth strong and widespread reaction in Italy. In the past ten days or so, parliament circles and the local press focused their attention on this matter.

While paying lip service to "detente" and "disarmament," the Soviet Union is in reality pursuing a policy of aggression. Its expansion in the Mediterranean Sea has posed a direct threat to Italy. It was reported that the Soviet naval presence in the Mediterranean Sea has increased from 1,500 ship days in 1964 to 17,000 or 18,000 ship days in 1980. At present, there are some 50 Soviet warships including four nuclear-powered submarines in the Mediterranean Sea, double that of the United States. Its military presence there threatens the security of the littoral countries and violates their sovereignty.

Senator Bruno Lepre (Italian Socialist Party) pointed out that the Taranto incident proved that "the Soviet Union has taken advantage of the ten-year detente to make itself a big power controlling all oceans." Many parliament members likened this incident to last year's Soviet intrusion into Swedish territorial waters, described it as "very serious" and urged the government to handle it firmly.

Political circles noted that the incident showed that there were loopholes in the country's defense. Some parliament members suggested that the call for increasing the defense budget be considered seriously. Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio renewed his suggestion at a parliament meeting that the country's defense pattern be reconsidered with more emphasis on the defense in the south. Deputy Defense Minister in charge of the navy Martino Scovacricchi told this correspondent that Italy, strategically located in the Mediterranean Sea, should play a greater role in the defense of this region. In the face of Soviet designs of aggression, Italy acutely felt the inadequacy of naval capabilities. He said that Italy wanted peace, but peace should be defended with arms. He hoped that the Taranto incident would make people recognize the imperative necessity for strengthening defense.

5 Mar RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

HK051347 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 82 p 6

[Short commentary: "Another Ugly Act"]

[Text] An unidentified submarine recently intruded into the Gulf of Taranto in Italy. This serious event aroused a public outcry in Italy, which demanded one get to the bottom of this matter. Now that the whole truth has come out, nobody will doubt that it was a Soviet spy submarine, although it managed to escape. The Italian deputy minister of national defense and personalities of various circles have proved this in unison. So the Soviet Union, which wantonly tramples on the sovereignty of other countries, showed itself once again in its true colors to the people throughout the world.

People still remember that 4 months ago, while carrying out a mission to install electronic detective devices in the nearby waters of Sweden, a Soviet submarine was captured by the Swedish authorities, and thus made a fool of itself before the world. More recently, when the Italian Navy was conducting anti-submarine maneuvers, the Soviet Union sent another submarine to the Gulf of Taranto, which is close to an Italian military base.

Its purpose in this operation was self-explanatory. In order to steal other countries' military information, Moscow has gone so far as to intrude repeatedly and wantonly into their territory and territorial waters. This was actually an unscrupulous act and an open violation of international law. Recently, after its intrusion into Swedish waters, the Soviet Union tried every means to defend itself, and even apologized for the event. However, while its words are still ringing in people's ears, the Soviet Union committed another base act in the Mediterranean. Yes, the leopard really cannot change his spots!

In relation to Sweden, Moscow on the one hand loudly voiced its plan of forming a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, and on the other, stealthily sent a nuclear-power submarine to intrude into Swedish territorial waters. In the Mediterranean, the Soviet Union always disguised itself as a fighter for peace, repeatedly declaring its intention of "making the Mediterranean a peaceful sea," asserting that it "will never encroach on other countries' security." But in the meantime, while it was solemnly vowing, it stretched its tentacles into Italian waters. This new scandal produced by the Soviet spy submarine has once again laid bare the Kremlin's lies and hypocrisy.

Since the 1960's, when Moscow began to permanently station its fleets in the Mediterranean, it has steadily strengthened its military influence in the area. Through various channels, it built bases, showed off its military power and created turbulence in the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East. Just as pointed out by the Italian political circles, the Soviet submarine's intrusion into Italian waters "showed that Moscow's expansion in the Mediterranean is the most serious threat to the peace and stability of the countries in the area. It was another manifestation of the power politics practiced by Russian imperialism in the Mediterranean." Now the governments and the peoples in Western Europe can see more and more clearly the Soviet Union in its true colors.

7 Mar RENMIN RIBAO Article

HK080440 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Mar 82 p 6

["International Jottings" article by Zhang Hua [4545 5478]: "Double Ugliness"]

[Text] After the intrusion of a Soviet nuclear submarine into Italian waters was exposed, instead of apologizing for it, the Soviet Government brought up countercharges against the Italian Government, accusing it of deliberately "vilifying Soviet-Italian relations" and "openly inventing a Soviet military threat." The Soviet attitude is so arrogant and arbitrary that people are flabbergasted.

According to the Italian defense minister, the Italian charge was based on evidence obtained from underwater monitoring and surveillance. On that day some planes and warships from Italy and from NATO bases tailed the Soviet submarine for a long time. They not only found out what type of Soviet submarine it was, but also used a depth charge to drive it out. He said that in the Mediterranean Sea, there were no nuclear submarines from any country except the Soviet Union. If the submarine did not belong to the Soviet Union but to some NATO country, it could simply have established contact. Why should it have run away, then?

Last autumn, when a Soviet submarine carrying nuclear weapons was captured in Swedish territorial waters, Moscow had to plead guilty in the face of human testimony and material evidence. This time, perhaps it thinks that since the submarine has already fled without leaving any evidence, and since "there will be no evidence, no matter how reasonable the charge may be," it can go on stubbornly refusing to admit the fact.

However, being an inevitable outcome of Moscow's moves of aggression and expansion in the Mediterranean how could such an ugly practice be denied merely with a written statement? The more it denies and quibbles, the uglier and more disgusting Moscow becomes.

TEXT OF PROTEST TO SRV ON FISHING BOAT ATTACK

OW081349 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] On 8 March the PRC Foreign Ministry handed to the SRV Embassy in China a note on a serious incident involving Vietnamese gunboats' open attack on Chinese fishing boats. The text of the note follows:

At 0925 Beijing time on 3 March, 11 fishing boats of the South China Sea Fishing Company were operating on the high seas, in the South China Sea, at 107.50 degrees east longitude and 17.40 degrees north latitude. Suddenly, they were fiercely attacked by two Vietnamese gunboats, one of them bearing the notation No 272. China's fishing boat No 122 was hit, burst into flames and exploded. Eighteen people on board were missing. Fishing boat No 419 [figure as heard] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 1011 GMT on 8 March, in a report on the note to the SRV Embassy, gives the number of the fishing boat as "No 409"] was hit by 14 shells, and the skipper and 5 others were wounded. Fishing boat No 108 was also hit and set afire; later, the boat and the people on board were seized by the Vietnamese army.

It should be pointed out that in disregard of the repeated protests by the Chinese side, the Vietnamese authorities have recently continued to carry out armed provocations against and intrusions into China's border areas and frequently dispatched vessels to intrude into China's territorial waters for harassment and sabotage. Now, the Vietnamese authorities have arrogantly dispatched naval vessels to make raids on Chinese fishing boats engaged in fishing operations on the high seas, thus creating a grave bloody incident.

After the incident, the Vietnamese authorities set their propaganda machine into motion to fabricate lies, alleging that nearly 40 armed Chinese vessels intruded into Vietnamese territorial waters for reconnaissance and provocations. They played this despicable trick of making false countercharges in an attempt to cover up their act of sheer piracy.

This serious incident which the Vietnamese authorities have created is by no means accidental or isolated. It once again proves that while intensifying their military attacks against the patriotic Kampuchean army and people and repeatedly intruding into Thailand's border areas, they are gradually and systematically sparking off a new wave of hostility against China, deliberately aggravating tension between China and Vietnam. This cannot but arouse the serious concern of the Chinese side.

The Chinese Government strongly protests to the Vietnamese authorities against their serious attack on Chinese fishing boats in gross violation of international law, and solemnly demands that they immediately return the Chinese fishermen and fishing boat they have seized, compensate for the losses incurred and stop their raids on Chinese fishing boats and their armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border. Otherwise, the Vietnamese authorities will be held fully responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

SRV ATTACKS ON THAI BORDER AREAS REPORTED

OW061617 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Bangkok, March 2 (XINHUA) -- The Thai troops are fully ready to deal with any Vietnamese intrusion, Thai Ninth Army Division Commander Maj-Gen Somkhit Chongphayuha told over 100 Thai and foreign reporters at the Aranyaprathet border front of Thailand today.

The reporters were on a tour of Aranyaprathet area organized by the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces and the Information Department of the Thai Foreign Ministry to see the Thai border villages destroyed by Vietnamese artillery fire.

Somkhit gave an interview to the reporters there. He said small groups of Vietnamese troops made frequent incursions into Thai territory in Prachinburi Province and dispatched agents to collect information in Thailand. Vietnamese troops time and again bombarded the villages from across the border, causing losses of life and property. Since the Ninth Division was stationed at the Aranyaprathet border region, seven Thai villagers had been killed and 18 wounded, and a number of houses, schools and temples destroyed by Vietnamese shelling.

He said: "Our armed forces and people cherish peace and stability and love their own land. We will not invade others, nor will we allow others to invade us. We will carry out resolute resistance if the other side deliberately encroach upon our territory and sovereignty."

He said Vietnamese troops carried out constant mopping-up operations against the forces of Democratic Kampuchea in the Kampuchean border areas, but they have become increasingly weaker. They now resort to artillery shelling in place of close combat. Before the onset of the coming rainy season, they would continue their mopping-up operations against the resistance forces, but the latter would also carry out firm counterattacks against the aggressors. The Vietnamese are in no position to annihilate the Democratic Kampuchean and other resistance forces, and the fighting in Kampuchea would drag on. But time is not on the side of the Vietnamese, and they are doomed to failure, Somkhit said.

SIHANOUK HOSTS BEIJING BANQUET FOR LI XIANNIAN

OW051621 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 5 (XINHUA) -- Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee; Huang Hua, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs; and their wives were guests of honor at a banquet here this evening hosted by Samdech and Madame Norodom Sihanouk, who will soon leave Beijing for Pyongyang. Also present were Pech Cheang, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China, and his wife.

BEIJING REPORTS LI XIANNIAN MEETS PCF GROUP

OWO81347 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, had a meeting this evening with the French Communist Party [PCF] delegation headed by Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Secretariat of the PCF. On behalf of the CCP Central Committee, Vice Chairman Li Xiannian formally invited Georges Marchais, general secretary of the PCF, to visit China at an appropriate time. On behalf of General Secretary Marchais, Gremetz happily accepted the invitation.

The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. After the meeting, Vice Chairman Li Xiannian gave a banquet in honor of the PCF delegation. Ji Pengfei, vice premier and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, and others were present at the meeting and the banquet.

The PCF delegation arrived in Beijing on 4 March. Leading comrades of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee and the delegation had friendly and candid talks on resumption of relations between the CCP and the PCF and on other issues of mutual concern. Their talks have promoted mutual understanding and have paved the way for the formal resumption of relations between the two parties.

WEST GERMAN POLICY TOWARD U.S., NATO DISCUSSED

OWO71848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 7 Mar 82

["Commentary -- West Germany's Diplomatic Dilemma and Current U.S.-Western European Relations" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 7 (XINHUA) -- There are some new movements in the diplomatic and security policies of the Federal Republic of Germany which are noteworthy.

First, West Germany declared Feb. 17 that it would restrict its relations with the Soviet Union and Poland, and it declared March 3 that it would join the trade sanctions against the Soviet Union as proposed by a European Economic Council meeting. These actions were designed to make a clear "political signal" to the Soviet Union. Second, a spokesman of the Defense Ministry said Feb. 23 that the government would sign a military agreement with the United States, under which U.S. military forces in West Germany would be doubled in times of emergency. The agreement immediately evoked rebukes from the Soviet Union. Third, it was reported that West Germany proposed that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization summit meeting in June be convened in Bonn. The proposal was a sign of West Germany's support for the Western military alliance.

These policy announcements of West Germany were clear efforts to patch relations with the United States. Significant differences between West Germany and the United States have developed since Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's third visit to Bonn late last year.

West Germany has not made satisfactory increases in its military budget, and peace movements directed at U.S. missile deployments in West Germany are mounting. A gas pipeline agreement with the Soviet Union was signed in defiance of the United States, and a high interest rate policy of the United States was censured. West Germany also expressed indifference toward U.S.-sponsored sanctions against the Soviet Union because of the Poland situation.

All these issues are targets of U.S. criticism and grumbling. It has been rumored that U.S. President Ronald Reagan will visit only Rome, Paris and London during a European tour in June. Bonn was able to avoid the awkwardness of this situation by proposing to change the site of the NATO summit meeting from Brussels to Bonn.

Bonn has obviously sensed the gravity of its divergence with the United States. West Germany's press reported that a recent Foreign Ministry report suggested a substitution of a policy of "stabilization" instead of detente with the Soviet Union. The new policy calls for stabilizing West Germany's relations with the United States and the Western alliance.

The report also criticized Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for proclaiming himself an "interpreter" between the United States and the Soviet Union, which gives the impression that West Germany is trying to act as a mediator between the superpowers. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has reportedly instructed his ministry to avoid contradicting the United States whenever possible.

But people also have noticed West Germany's pro-Soviet position. Herbert Wehner, chairman of the parliamentary group of the Social Democratic Party to which Schmidt belongs, recently paid a four-day visit to Poland, the first by a prominent politician from the West since the military takeover Dec. 13 in that country. At a time when Western countries are following the United States in imposing sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland, the visit could easily arouse controversy. West Germany also has stressed that trade sanctions against the Soviet Union should not breach contracts signed before the sanctions commenced. Moreover, Bonn hopes to prevent cold war advocates from gaining an upper hand at the NATO summit meeting in June.

These moves run counter to West Germany's effort to mend relations with Washington, and they proceed from the benchmark of West Germany's foreign policy. While trying to maintain consensus with the Western ally powerful enough to counter a Soviet threat, West Germany, which stands in the crevice of the Soviet-American rivalry and has interests and considerations different from those of the United States, must take pains to hold its own position. This also should be the case in other West European countries.

With contradictions between Western Europe and the United States increasing, and with Western Europe refusing to remain at the beck and call of the United States, an isolationist position is growing in the United States. The essence of the problem lies in the U.S. insistence on its polarization concept, on trying to channel the policy of West European countries into the orbit of U.S.-Soviet contention. Western Europe, however, wants to have the "voice of Europe" heard throughout the world.

It can be expected that so long as U.S.-Soviet relations remain tense, and that Western economies are gripped with "stagflation," more contradictions will develop between Western Europe and the United States.

But as long as the Soviet Union does not change its aggressive expansionist policy, the contradictions between Western Europe and the United States should not be allowed to jeopardize the Western alliance. Facts show that since January, leaders from West European countries have visited the United States to find solutions to the problems facing the alliance, and more such visits are planned for the future. Reagan also will visit Western Europe to help ease the contradictions.

What attracts most attention is the summit meeting of the seven industrialized countries of the West and NATO's summit conference in June. This will offer Reagan a good opportunity to meet many leaders of the West and to coordinate their policies, especially to work out a common strategy against the Soviet Union.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS IN BEIJING

OW081001 Beijing XINHUA in English 0947 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA) -- The 22nd Session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress closed here this afternoon. The meeting adopted the civil procedural law of the People's Republic of China for trial implementation beginning October 1, 1982.

The session adopted a resolution for restructuring the State Council. It expressed satisfaction with the progress of the restructuring work and approved in principle the plan for restructuring the State Council. The resolution says that the restructuring of government departments is a major event concerning China's future and its socialist modernization. The State Council and those local governments that have been assigned to conduct pilot restructuring this year should strive to do a good job with a high sense of revolutionary responsibility. Other provincial, autonomous regional and municipal people's governments should make good preparations for starting the restructuring in 1983.

The session examined a proposal made by the State Council on pardoning and releasing all former Kuomintang party, government and military personnel and its special agents below county or regimental level held in custody, and decided to release them all and grant them political rights.

The session adopted a resolution for severely punishing criminals who do great damage to the state economy. The resolution makes amendments and revisions to some provisions of the criminal law of the People's Republic of China promulgated in 1979.

The session ratified the "convention on prohibitions or restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects," which was signed by a representative of the Chinese Government on September 14, 1981.

The session also approved a number of appointments and removals.

Today's meeting was presided over by Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

Present were Vice-Chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Peng Zhen, Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing, Peng Chong, Liao Chengzhi, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Xiao Jingguang, Shi Liang, Xi Zhongxun, and Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan. Vice-Premier Huang Hua also attended today's meeting.

Four New Ministers

OW080919 Beijing XINHUA in English 0904 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress today decided to appoint four new ministers on the recommendation of Zhao Ziyang, premier of China's State Council. The appointments follow:

Qian Zhengying (female), 59, is minister of water conservancy and power. A graduate of Qinghua University in Beijing, she is an outstanding water conservancy expert and was minister of water conservancy.

Liu Yi, 51, is minister of commerce. He was vice-minister of commerce, after heading Shandong provincial food and financial departments in east China for many years.

Sixty-one-year-old Chen Muhua (female) is concurrently minister of foreign trade and economic relations. It is a newly-established ministry incorporating the State Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries and the state foreign investment commission.

Fifty-eight-year-old Qin Zhongda, former vice-minister of chemical industry, is promoted to minister of chemical industry. He was once director of the Dalian chemical works and a departmental director of the Ministry of Chemical Industry.

At the same time, the N.P.C. Standing Committee approved a proposal by Premier Zhao Ziyang to relieve the following officials of their posts:

Li Peng, minister of power industry;

Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy;

Wang Lei, minister of commerce;

Niu Yinguan, director of the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives;

Zhao Xinchu, minister of food;

Gu Mu, minister in charge of the State Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs and of the State Foreign Investment Commission;

Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign trade;

Chen Muhua, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and

Sun Jingwen, minister of chemical industry.

New Vice Ministers

OW080943 Beijing XINHUA in English 0937 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, Premier of China's State Council, today appointed vice-ministers for six streamlined ministries.

These ministries are the outcome of incorporating 12 ministries and commissions as the first step of the plan for restructuring the state council. There are two to four vice-ministers in each ministry.

The appointments follow:

Vice-ministers of water conservancy and power: Li Peng, Li Daigeng and Li Boning;

Vice-ministers of commerce: Jiang Xi, Pan Yao, Song Keren and Ji Ming;

Vice-ministers of foreign trade and economic relations: Zheng Tuobin, Wei Yuming, Jia Shi and Lu Xuejian;

Vice-ministers of textile industry: Wang Ruiting and He Zhengzhang;

Vice-ministers of coal industry: Yu Hongen, Liu Hui, Ye Qing and Hu Fuguo; and

Vice-ministers of chemical industry: Lin Yincui, Feng Bohua, Jia Qingli and Yang Guangqi.

Restructuring State Council

OW081213 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA) -- The National People's Congress Standing Committee today approved in principle the plan for restructuring the State Council put forward by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang on March 2.

Under the plan, there will be two vice-premiers instead of the present 13, and the 98 ministries, commissions and agencies under the council will be merged and reduced to 52.

A standing committee of the State Council will be set up, consisting of the premier who will preside, the vice-premiers, state councillors and secretary-general. It will make decisions on important work and give guidance, within the functions and powers of the State Council. The position of state councillors will be equal to that of vice-premiers. Some of them will concurrently head ministries or commissions. The state councillors may represent the premier in diplomatic activities.

After streamlining, the State Council and ministries and commissions will have a staff of 32,000 as against the present 49,000, a cut by one third. Except for those retiring, those relieved of posts will be trained and after a period return to work so that others can also be trained.

Streamlining will be carried out in stages. First effected will be 12 ministries. The Ministry of Power Industry and the Ministry of Water Conservancy will be merged into a new Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power. The Ministry of Commerce, the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives and the Ministry of Food will be merged into a new Ministry of Commerce. (The All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives will remain as a mass organization conducting activities at home and abroad.) The State Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries and the State Foreign Investment Commission will be merged into a new Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations. The Ministries of Chemicals, Coal and Textile Industries will remain as before, but their internal structure will be simplified.

The staff of the 12 units will be reduced from 8,693 to 5,864, a cut by 33 per cent. The number of ministers and vice-ministers will be reduced from 117 to 27, and their average age will be 57 against 64 at present.

The State Planning Commission will be strengthened. The State Economic Commission will be reorganized and its functions and powers augmented. The plan calls for abolition of the State Agricultural Commission, the State Capital Construction Commission, the State Machine-Building Industry Commission, the State Energy Commission and the financial and commercial group under the State Council. Their responsibilities will be taken over by the State Economic Commission and other ministries.

The plan calls for the leading bodies of the ministries and commissions to be small but highly capable. The leading members are step by step to be revolutionized, younger, better educated and professionally more competent. The number of ministers and vice-ministers for each ministry is fixed at three to five. At the next lower level, the directors and deputy directors of each department are to number two or three. Under normal conditions, the age limit for a minister is to be 65, and for vice-ministers and department directors, 60.

Some veteran cadres will retire. Others in good health with rich experience in leadership and professional knowledge may serve as advisers, or take part in investigation, consultation and supervision work, or engage in scientific, educational, cultural and public welfare activities.

The N.P.C. Standing Committee approved the establishment of a state commission headed by the premier to be responsible for restructuring the economic system. Restructuring in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions will begin next year, except for a few where conditions are already mature.

Punishing Economic Criminals

OW081233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA) -- The 22nd Session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress today adopted a resolution for severely punishing offenders who do great damage to the state economy.

The resolution makes amendments and revisions to some provisions of the criminal law of the People's Republic of China promulgated in 1979, inflicting heavier punishment on certain criminals.

The resolution says that whoever commits particularly serious offences in smuggling, illegally purchasing foreign exchanges, speculating for huge profits, selling narcotic drugs or sealing rare cultural relics for export will be sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment for not less than ten years, or to life imprisonment or to death, and may be concurrently punished with confiscation of his property. A state functionary who uses opportunities of office to commit the above-mentioned offences will be punished still more severely.

The heaviest punishment for the above-mentioned offences provided for in the Chinese criminal law was life imprisonment with confiscation of property.

The resolution says that state functionaries who extort or accept bribes will be punished as committing the offence of embezzlement.

According to the criminal law, the severest punishment for those who accept bribes was a fixed-term imprisonment; such offenders are now punished as committing embezzlement. In particularly serious cases, they will be sentenced to life imprisonment or to death.

Xi Zhongxun on Corruption

OW061912 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1314 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 6 (XINHUA) -- The plenary meeting of the 22d Session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress this afternoon heard a report on a proposal for punishment of corruption, bribery, smuggling, illegal purchase of foreign exchange, speculating for huge profits, swindling, stealing public property, and stealing and selling valuable cultural relics.

The report was made by Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and director of the Commission of Legislative Affairs.

He said that in the past 2 or 3 years, the incidence of these crimes and criminal activities of stealing and deliberately destroying public property, stealing and selling gold and silver, stealing and selling or deliberately destroying valuable cultural relics has risen significantly. Some of the cases are extremely serious and involve vast sums of money. A very small minority of government functionaries have collaborated with criminal elements in society in committing these crimes in the economic field. These harmful criminal activities have not only corrupted officials and other people, but also have gravely disrupted the social and economic order and hindered economic development.

To crack down on these offenders, he said, a decision must be made on revising and amending the "criminal code."

After the report by Vice Chairman Xi, the Standing Committee members began group discussions.

The meeting was presided over by Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. Also attending the meeting were NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing, Peng Chong, Liao Chengzhi, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Xiao Jinguang, Shi Liang, Yang Shangkun and Banqen Erdini Quogyi Gyancan.

Attending the meeting as observers were Bo Yibo, vice premier; Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, as well as the leading members of the standing committees of the people's congresses of various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

Japanese Conference Report

OW060143 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1158 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA) -- Gu Mu, vice premier of the State Council, gave a summary report on the second Sino-Japanese ministerial conference to the 22d Session of the Standing Committee of the NPC on 5 March. He pointed out that both the Chinese and Japanese sides were satisfied with this ministerial conference and expressed the desire to continue to adhere to such a conference system.

The second Sino-Japanese ministerial conference was held in Tokyo 15-16 December 1981. Taking part in the conference were members of the Chinese State Council headed by Vice Premiers Gu Mu and Huang Hua and members of the Japanese Cabinet headed by Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurachi.

In his report today Gu Mu mentioned that the two sides at the conference probed into ways of strengthening cooperation in the future and exchanged opinions on the present international situation. He stated that both sides maintained that, in the present stark international situation, the strengthening of cooperation between China and Japan is of tremendous significance.

He said: In the aspect of economic cooperation, the two sides share a common understanding and need. At this conference the speeches made by the two sides linked the cooperation between the two countries with the whole strategic situation and long-term interests, maintaining that there are broad prospects for Sino-Japanese economic cooperation. In their speeches the Japanese ministers all stressed that Sino-Japanese economic cooperation has made tremendous contributions to the development and enhancement of mutual interests and has occupied an important position in the cause of safeguarding peace in Asia and the world. They stressed that in the present age of a complex and changing international situation it is more necessary than at any other time to strengthen the cooperation between Japan and China. He said the questions with which the Japanese side are most concerned at present are implementation of cooperation projects, export of coal to Japan according to the plan, joint prospecting and exploitation of petroleum, cooperation in the production of grain and feed and cooperation in carrying out the transformation of old plants and medium- and small-sized enterprises.

Gu Mu said the holding of Sino-Japanese ministerial conferences is conducive to increasing understanding, deepening friendship and cementing cooperation between the two sides, thus representing the common understanding between the two sides and reaffirming the agreement to continue to adhere to this system.

Offshore Oil Exploration

OW051947 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1204 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA) -- Vice Minister of Petroleum Industry Qin Wencai made a report today at the 22d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee on China's cooperation with foreign companies in offshore petroleum exploration and the recently started first round of invitation for bids. Qin Wencai said speeding up exploration and exploitation of offshore petroleum is of great strategic significance to increasing our petroleum reserves and production, and developing our petroleum industry in the days to come.

Qin Wencai said our petroleum and geological departments began exploration of our continental shelf in the early 1960's and have proved that prospects are good for finding oil in our sea areas and that oilfields of commercial value can be found offshore.

Since 1979, in accordance with the open-door policy toward the outside world laid down by the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, we have used foreign capital and technology and cooperated with foreign companies in exploring for offshore petroleum in the South China Sea, the southern part of the Yellow Sea, the Bohai Gulf and the Beibu Gulf. Through physical prospecting and exploratory drilling we have gained a more comprehensive understanding of the geological conditions and prospects of oil and natural gas deposits in these sea areas. Through cooperation with foreign oil companies, our people have received training and improved our technical and management levels. We have also benefitted economically.

Qin Wencai said: On 30 January of this year, the State Council formally promulgated the "regulations of the PRC on cooperation with foreign enterprises for exploitation of offshore petroleum resources." After the regulations were made public, the vast majority of foreign oil companies and legal and energy experts have felt that the regulations provide a legal basis for cooperation in offshore oil exploitation and that it is a big step forward. The regulations safeguard China's sovereignty and economic interests and also guarantee foreign companies' legitimate rights and interests. They are fair and reasonable. As provided for by the regulations, the China National Offshore Petroleum Corporation was established on 15 February. From now on, we shall carry out cooperation with foreign enterprises in offshore oil exploitation in accordance with the regulations.

Qin Wencai said: Now the first round of invitation for bids has begun. The sea areas include the physical prospecting agreement zones of the Zhujiang Estuary Basin in the South China Sea, the southern part of the Beibu Gulf Basin, the western part of the Yinggehai Basin, the northern basin in the southern part of the Yellow Sea and the southern basin in the southern part of the Yellow Sea. Negotiations will be held and contracts will be signed this year. The foreign companies will start exploration in 1983 and production of oil will begin one after another beginning in 1986. We should work meticulously and diligently, learn and sum up experience while working and strive to achieve better economic returns for the country.

Civil Procedure Law

OW080858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0834 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA) -- The 22nd Session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress today adopted the law of civil procedure of the People's Republic of China for trial use.

The law was drafted in line with China's experience in handling civil cases over the years and in accordance with the principles of the Constitution of the People's Republic.

The law contains provisions to ensure that the people's court establish the truth based on facts, distinguish right from wrong, apply laws correctly, and try civil cases promptly. It is designed to take sanctions against civil violations, safeguard the rights and interests of the state, collectives and individuals, and educate citizens to be law-abiding.

The 205-article document is divided into five parts: general principles, first trial procedure, second trial procedure and judicial supervision procedure, execution, and special provisions for civil procedures involving foreigners.

Highlights of the law follow:

The people's court exercises judicial authority over civil cases, with emphasis on mediation. A court decision will be promptly made when mediation fails. No administrative organ, organization or individual is allowed to interfere.

Tribunals may be despatched by people's courts to handle civil cases on the spot, if necessary and possible.

Mediation is undertaken by the people's mediation committee, which is a mass organization handling civil disputes under the guidance of the people's government and people's court at the grassroots level. The committee bases itself on persuasion and education. Should a mediation committee violate any law or policy, the people's court is responsible for putting it right.

The basic people's court handles ordinary civil cases of the first instance. The intermediate people's court handles first instance cases involving foreigners and cases of major importance within its jurisdiction. The higher people's court is the court of the first instance for cases of major importance within its jurisdiction. The supreme people's court handles first instance cases of significance to the whole country and such other cases as it deems appropriate.

In cases of the first instance in the people's court, there is a collegiate bench made up of judges and assessors or only of judges. One judge may preside over simple civil cases.

Cases of the second instance are heard by a collegiate bench made up of judges.

When the collegiate bench is divided, the principle of the minority being subordinate to the majority is followed.

A litigant who objects to the judgement or ruling in the first instance by a local people's court at any level may appeal to the people's court at the next higher level.

The judgement or ruling of a people's court of the second instance is final and binding.

The fifth part of the law applies to civil actions by foreign nationals, stateless persons and foreign enterprises and organizations within the territory of the People's Republic of China.

The principle of reciprocity will be adopted for the citizens, enterprises and organizations of those countries whose courts impose restrictions on the right of civil proceedings by citizens, enterprises and organizations of the People's Republic of China.

Cases involving foreign nationals and organizations or international organizations enjoying judicial immunity will be handled according to the laws of the People's Republic of China and the provisions of international treaties to which China is a party.

Foreign nationals, stateless persons and foreign enterprises and organizations must entrust their cases to lawyers of the People's Republic of China if they want legal representation in taking or responding to an action.

Litigants cannot bring to the people's court cases that have been resolved by a foreign affairs arbitration organization of the People's Republic of China.

STRESS LAID ON IMPORTANCE OF CADRE SELECTION

OW080112 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Station commentary: "Be Resolute and Prudent in Selecting and Promoting Cadres"]

[Text] Seriously selecting and promoting outstanding young and middle-aged cadres is an important task on the party's organizational front. At present, we should put the stress on being resolute in doing two things. First, we should be resolute in selecting and promoting outstanding young and middle-aged cadres who meet the requirements. Second, we should be resolute in preventing politically unreliable people from sneaking into leading bodies. We must pay attention to both at the same time.

If we fail to see that we have a vast reserve of competent people and fail to actively and boldly select and promote the outstanding ones, our failure will adversely affect the overall situation. On the other hand, if we fail to see that there are impurities among our cadre ranks, not only ideologically and in work style but organizationally, we will likely lose our vigilance and select the wrong people, leaving hidden dangers in the core of leadership.

To do a good job in selecting outstanding young and middle-aged cadres, it is fundamental to correctly grasp the principle of stressing both ability and political integrity. It is necessary to examine a cadre comprehensively and historically: his consistent performance in the past, during the Cultural Revolution and now and especially his attitude toward the party's line, principles and policies since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. Only in this way can we get an accurate picture of him.

In the course of a cadre's growth, twists and turns are unavoidable. We should make a concrete analysis of cadres who have made mistakes and treat them correctly. For example, some comrades are strongly dedicated to the revolutionary cause, demonstrate a keen sense of political responsibility and have new ideas, ability and a spirit to do solid work; however, due to influence by erroneous leftist guidance, they made mistakes during a certain period of time on certain issues. Nevertheless, they have sincerely examined their mistakes and earnestly corrected the mistakes in action. Also, in the past few years they have resolutely implemented the party's line, principles and policies and done outstanding work. There is an essential difference between these comrades and those who trim their sails and seize every chance to gain advantage by trickery. These comrades should be regarded as good, politically reliable comrades. We must not seize on their past mistakes, which have already been corrected, and suppress valuable talents.

We should not demand too much of young cadres in experience. Just put them into leading posts, and they will gradually mature.

As for those who rose to power by rebellion, those who have serious factionalist ideas, those who are proven smash-and-grabbers and those who in the past few years have politically seriously violated the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" and economically seriously violated law and discipline, none should be selected. Those already in leading bodies must be resolutely removed. We must not be careless or perfunctory about it.

Some cadres lack political integrity. Although they have ability in certain fields, they cannot be counted on to serve the people faithfully. These people, too, cannot be selected before they have really corrected themselves by concrete actions and won the masses' understanding and trust.

As long as we firmly and unwaveringly implement the party Central Committee's relevant principles and policies and adhere to the mass line, we will be able to select outstanding young and middle-aged cadres, prevent politically unreliable people from sneaking into leading bodies and do a good job in selecting and promoting outstanding young and middle-aged cadres.

BEIJING URGES TRIMMING, IMPROVING WORK

OW07 015 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Talk by station editor (Ding Wenkui): "Work of Official Organs Should Be Trimmed, Made More Efficient, Improved and Made Economically More Effective"]

[Text] When he was appointed vice minister 18 years ago, Wang Zhenqian, former vice minister of the Third Ministry of Machine Building who recently retreated to the second line, said that the work of ministry-level organs should be trimmed, made more efficient, improved and made economically more effective. By trimming he meant that there should be fewer vice ministers, fewer meetings and less paperwork. He believed that when this was achieved, the work of these organs would be more efficient, better and economically more effective.

Today, our country is being directed to restructure its official organs according to plan, to combat bureaucracy and to build a contingent of revolutionized, younger, knowledgeable and professional cadres so as to improve their work efficiency. Although many problems are involved in this reform, such as the problems of settling aged cadres, restructuring the leadership system and so forth, this reform in a sense aims at achieving a streamlined, more efficient, improved and economically more effective system.

For a long time, certain comrades held the view that things can be done more efficiently when more people are involved. These comrades invariably wanted to make the units under their administration into large and comprehensive or small and comprehensive units. Consequently, what apparently could be accomplished by one person was done by several, or even over a dozen people, and what apparently could be decided by one leading cadre was reviewed and approved by many leading cadres. Some units even created more positions in order to place certain people, or demanded more people and more positions for all sorts of reasons. As a result, their organizations gradually expanded, the number of administrative levels multiplied and it became impossible to distinguish staff responsibilities. Although there were more hands than needed, everybody tried to shift responsibility onto others and argued over trifles. Every task, large and small, must be studied and restudied. Thus numerous meetings, voluminous paper work, many redundant personnel and many routine matters and general calls were generated. Although many people's efforts and precious time were wasted, actual problems were not resolved properly. All this, coupled with the problems of aging and physically weak cadres, lack of professional cadres specialized in modern management and the heavy burdens falling on many comrades, led to work inefficiency.

The state organs are part of the superstructure. They are intended to serve the economic base. However, an overstaffed and inefficient superstructure can never serve the economic base successfully, much less meet the requirements of socialist modernization. Therefore, while restructuring our official organizations, we must take firm action to eliminate redundant personnel so that the more efficient ones who remain behind can do their job more efficiently.

During the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, our party carried out a policy of streamlining the administration at revolutionary bastions. The policy proved to be highly effective in combating bureaucracy, maintaining closer ties between our party and the masses, improving our work efficiency, surmounting the serious financial and economic difficulties in those days and supporting our protracted struggle against aggression. During the early 1960's, to surmount the difficulties created by mistakes made in our work and to triumph over natural disasters, our party carried out this policy for the second time, resulting in speedy economic recovery and development. We must study and apply our fine historical experiences in this regard.

To trim work and make it more efficient, improve it and make it economically more effective in our organizations, more demands will certainly be placed on each and every cadre. For this reason, we must resolutely abolish the lifetime tenure system for leading cadres and firmly adhere to the system that requires veteran cadres to leave their posts for recuperation or retirement or become advisers, and a large number of revolutionized, knowledgeable and professional middle-aged and young cadres must be promoted to leading posts so that their abilities can be enhanced through actual work. To achieve this goal, our veteran cadres must display a high sense of responsibility toward the party and the people and must help our party in selecting capable people and in recommending and supporting the young and outstanding cadres who are to assume leading posts. When this job is properly done, they will have fulfilled their glorious responsibilities and, because our veteran cadres are making their greatest contributions to the party during their remaining years, our cause will have worthy successors and will grow and flourish.

RENMIN RIBAO QUOTES CAO CAO ON RETIREMENT

HK080346 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 82 p 5

[Article by Zhang Yuwen [1728 5124 3306]: "Rereading 'Although the Tortoise Enjoys Longevity'"]

[Text] Recently I read Cao Cao's famous masterpiece "Although the Tortoise Enjoys Longevity" again and developed some new ideas and thoughts on it.

"The old steed in the stable still thinks of traveling afar; an ambitious person, though old, still has the resolve to get on in life." For many years, these outstanding lines have often been on people's lips and spread far and wide. Even to this day, veteran comrades still enjoy reading them to encourage themselves.

Poetry expresses will. What Cao Cao tried to express in this poem was a kind of human spirit and mettle. He did not mean that the older a horse is, the faster it can run, or that only an "old steed" can "travel afar." In the same way, when we say "the older, the stronger," we really refer to the will and determination of people, and do not mean that the older a man is, the stronger he becomes. So, we must realistically understand these verses when we quote them. First, we should say that the spirit of "thinking of traveling afar" and "having the resolve to get on in life" is praiseworthy and must be encouraged. We must always carry forward this enterprising spirit of fighting as long as one has a breath of life. But at the same time, we must recognize natural laws and face reality. When one is getting old, one need not shut one's eyes before a mirror. One should not deny the facts when one's hair has grayed and face has wrinkled, when one is weak and less vigorous because of old age. Comrade Deng Yingchao said at a tea party: "I wish to tell everyone that I am old. But I am not old in ideology, in spirit and in revolutionary will." These words came from the bottom of her heart. All veteran comrades must take a correct attitude toward being old and keeping young in mind despite being old in body.

In the past, when we read or quoted "Although the Tortoise Enjoys Longevity," we used to lay stress only on the four lines quoted above, and failed to have a thorough understanding of the whole poem. For example, we did not pay enough attention to the first four lines, which mean: "Although a tortoise enjoys longevity, it is mortal; although a soaring serpent can mount the clouds, it too must die." Some articles even said that this was an expression of sentimentality. What nonsense! This only shows that the author looked at the world from a materialistic point of view. Cao Cao, who advocated the spirit of "thinking of traveling afar" and "having the resolve to get on in life," was not a voluntarist. In his poem "Leaving by the Eastern Gate" he wrote: "I am slowly getting old," while in another poem "Short Lines" he wrote "how long can one's life be?" From this we can see that he recognized natural laws. Since we are Marxists, we must certainly have a better understanding of the relationship between being old in body and keeping young in mind.

It is easy for people to face the reality of being old in body, but not so easy for them to understand the meaning of keeping young in mind. In my opinion, to be young in mind means doing what one can for the party and the people in one's old age in accordance with one's real ability, strength and vigor. For example, proceeding from the overall situation, our veteran cadres can work in the second line and act as advisers. In this way, they can help to create conditions for training the younger cadres and make new contributions to streamlining the administrative organization. Besides, they can also write some revolutionary memoirs to educate the younger generation. Thus, in their old age, they still can do something for the great cause of the party and the people. Is this not a lofty ideal then? Even if the old comrades have left their posts to rest and have discarded their work, so long as they are healthy and enjoy longevity, it is also a good thing, for it is not only a matter concerning individuals but also an expression of the prosperity, stability and unity of our country. It will be a pleasure if they can live healthily for another 5 or 10 years, or to the end of this century, to see the new face of our party and our country and to share the joys of realizing the four modernizations with the people.

What Du Fu wrote in one of his poems was right: "There have been old steeds in the world since ancient times; there is no need for us to follow a tortuous road." If a person still insists that the lofty ideal of "thinking of traveling afar" only means standing fast at his post in the first line and doing what should be done by young people, I would rather think that he should not discuss poems with us.

JIEFANGJUN BAO CITES CIRCULAR ON RETIREMENT WORK

OW072310 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] According to a report by the JIEFANGJUN BAO, the PLA General Staff Department, General Political Department and General Logistics Department, recently issued a joint circular commending a number of advanced units in retirement work for 1981.

The circular pointed out that the retirement work in 1981 was the best in the past few years and that a number of advanced units had emerged in that year's retirement. Their common features were:

1. The leaders at all levels had attached importance to the work.
2. The political and ideological work was thorough and meticulous.
3. Civilized retirement activities had been extensively carried out.
4. Rectification of work style and discipline had been conducted.
5. Transport work was well organized.

LEADER SHOWS INTEREST IN 'PARKINSON'S LAW'

HK070552 ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0945 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- A responsible person of the CCP Central Committee recently issued an important comment on the book "Parkinson's Law," which had been recommended to him by Vice Premier Zhang Aiping: This book is quite good, and we should ensure that more people read it. The book has been translated into Chinese and is to be published by the Beijing Sanlian bookshop.

"Parkinson's Law" is a collection of essays written by the famous English politician and historian Northcott Parkinson in the 1950's. The book caused a great stir in Britain at the time, and several hundred thousand copies were quickly sold out. It has been reprinted several times since then, and enjoys worldwide fame.

The magazine DU SHU (READING BOOKS), sponsored by the People's Publishing House, carried an introduction to "Parkinson's Law" under the title "It Makes You Laugh, But It Also Makes You Think Deeply." After reading this article, Vice Premier Zhang Aiping immediately wrote a letter of recommendation to a responsible person of the CCP Central Committee. He wrote in the letter: "At a time when the Central Committee is summoning up very great resolve to carry out all-round reform and rectification of the party, government, army and civilian systems and structures, from the center down to the grassroots, and promoting middle-aged and young cadres in the prime of life who possess both ability and political integrity to strengthen the leadership at all levels, reading this simple introduction is of much advantage for us leaders currently responsible for work in all aspects. Although our present political system is totally different from the British system of that time, the bureaucratic organs and certain work styles satirized in the book should give us cause for deep thought."

The Chinese edition of "Parkinson's Law" is in 10 chapters, with accompanying humorous covers and illustrations. It is expected to be on sale in the second quarter of the year.

XINHUA RIBAO URGES HANDLING MAJOR ECONOMIC CASES

OW051731 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "We Must Dare To Handle Major, Difficult Economic Cases"]

[Text] At present, criminal activities such as corruption, theft, speculation and smuggling are quite rampant in some areas and departments. Lawbreakers have usurped a large amount of state and collective wealth, seriously disrupted the socialist economic order and undermined the socialist legal system. Most of these cases are characterized by collusion between inside and outside people and between the high level and the lower level. To offer and accept bribes has become a "stepping stone" used by lawbreakers and criminals to achieve their goal. Unable to withstand the attack of "sugar-coated bullets" from the bourgeoisie, a few cadres, including some responsible cadres, have used their positions to provide conveniences for the lawbreakers and criminals. Some of these cadres have even participated directly in illegal and criminal activities. They have lost the qualities of communists and revolutionary cadres, and degenerated into vermin that eat away at the foundation of the socialist society. In dealing with these active criminals who have wantonly usurped state property and seriously violated the penal code, we must punish them according to law and resolutely deal with them with head-on blows.

Criminal cases in the economic field are often complicated. They involve many people and departments. Those who handle these cases often meet with stiff resistance. Although some lawbreakers and criminals in the economic field were punished by law in various localities in the past, some important cases that were not solved in time still remain. Some of them have remained unsolved for a long time. What are the reasons for this? The reasons are as follows:

1. Bureaucracy prevails in some leading organs. The leadership does not know what is going on. It is irresolute, hesitant, weak, incompetent and lacks militancy in struggle.
2. Seeking to maintain good relations with everyone, the leadership is afraid of hurting anyone's feelings. It advocates the philistine doctrine of trying to maintain harmonious relations with all people. Turning a blind eye to illegal and criminal practices, it is accustomed to tolerating such practices and is reluctant to take actions.
3. The leading organs always take into consideration the interests of their own units, trying to turn big problems into small problems and small problems into no problem at all and to cover up things. They are unwilling to hand over the cases to the judicial organs that will handle the cases according to law. Thus, they have let the lawbreakers and criminals have their own way.
4. Individual leading cadres themselves are not clean. In order to cover up their own mistakes and crimes, they will try a thousand and one ways to intercede for the lawbreakers and criminals or even protect them and become their "shield" and "protective umbrella." To seriously handle the criminal cases in the economic field involves a cardinal issue of right and wrong to decide whether or not we need the socialist legal system and to determine the prosperity or decline of our party and nation. The broad masses of party members and cadres, particularly the leading cadres, must adopt a firm stand, distinguish between right and wrong, consciously strengthen their concept of the legal system and wage vigorous struggles against illegal and criminal actions.

As the state's supervisory judicial organs, the procuratorial organs should not fear resistance, ignore gains or losses. They should remain devoted to their duties and strictly enforce the law by fully relying on the leadership of all party committees and closely coordinating with all the departments concerned. We must demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of daring to "slap the backside of a tiger that no one dares to touch." Proceeding from the desire to protect the interests of the party and the state, we must dare to handle major and difficult cases to stir up a "hornet's nest," and to bring into full play the gigantic power of the socialist legal system. At present, particular efforts must be made to speed up the investigation of those major economic cases that have been directly accepted for handling.

As for those major economic cases that have remained pending and unsolved over the past 2 years, we must discover the problem or problems and adopt resolute measures to investigate and handle such cases according to law. We should not tolerate the evil and abet it.

ENTERPRISES MAKE GAINS IN FINANCIAL INSPECTION

OW080905 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0713 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 7 Mar (XINHUA) -- It is learned from departments concerned that both central and local authorities have paid serious attention to financial inspection in enterprises since the State Council issued a circular in December last year to that effect. Initial results have been achieved in enterprises where financial inspection was carried out early:

1. Financial discipline was tightened and revenue increased. According to incomplete statistics from 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, a total of 2.5 billion yuan was recovered from cases of economic and financial violations (not counting the 1.3 billion yuan recovered from tax evasions), including 1.3 billion yuan which should be delivered to the state to boost revenues. More than 800 million yuan was delivered to the state treasury last year.
2. Serious problems such as confusion in financial management, losses and waste in enterprises were exposed, thereby laying a groundwork for the reorganization of enterprises.
3. Many cases of economic violations were discovered which provided clues leading to other cases of violations. This has helped in striking at unhealthy tendencies in the economic sphere and in tightening party discipline and state laws.

A responsible person of the Ministry of Finance said: The State Council has decided that financial inspection in enterprises should be continued and that the inspection teams sent by the State Council should continue to help in financial inspection work in coordination with the enterprise reorganization now underway. In the course of inspection, it is necessary to tackle major cases of economic violations, to strictly observe discipline and law and to handle cases in strict adherence to the law after they are investigated. Financial inspection in enterprises has not developed evenly among the various areas and departments and the work has not made good progress in some areas because leading members have failed to take charge in a responsible manner. Assistance should be given to these areas to enable them to take action as quickly as possible.

PLA GENERAL STAFF, DEPARTMENT MARK WOMEN'S DAY

OW080012 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1539 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Mar (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Staff headquarters and General Political Department each held a women's discussion meeting today to mark the "8 March" International Working Women's Day.

The discussion meetings were filled with a happy atmosphere. Comrades Li Zhen, Lin Yueqin, Xue Ming and Hao Zhiping joined the younger generation of heroines and model women and had a cordial conversation with them. They unanimously expressed their determination to be pace setters in building a socialist spiritual civilization and making greater contributions to the army's modernization and regularization.

Comrades Yang Dezhi, Chi Haotian, Huang Yukun and Shi Jinqian attended the discussion meetings. Yang Dezhi said: There have always been women comrades in our army since the day of its founding. They have made immortal contributions to the Chinese people's liberation and to the army's building. Today, we are happy to see that there is no lack of successors to the red detachment of women. Women comrades in the army not only increased in number but have become an important force in army-building, performing many important duties. The vast numbers of women comrades should give full play to their role as "half the sky," foster lofty ideals and noble morality and sentiment, be vanguards in building a socialist spiritual and material civilization with their own exemplary actions and win honor for the great People's Army.

In his speech, Huang Yukun encouraged women comrades to study diligently, work hard and play a great role in building up the People's Army.

CHINA DAILY ARTICLE VIEWS ROLE OF WOMEN IN PRC

HK070044 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 6 Mar 82 p 5

[Article by Hong Ying: "Women in China Making Headway to Full Equality"]

[Text] A girl should obey her father; a married woman, her husband; a widow, her son. For more than 2,000 years, under the social code of Confucianism, these were the boundaries of a Chinese woman's life.

Well into the present century, forced marriages, child brides, bound feet were still common in China. It took the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 to abolish such practices and to guarantee women equal status with men.

Both the constitution and the marriage law passed by the new government laid down that women had equal rights in political, economic, cultural and social affairs as well as in family life. Slogans were raised such as "what men can do, women can too" and "women hold up half the sky."

Officials of the Chinese Women's Federation acknowledge that women's conditions today vary between urban and rural areas and from region to region around the country, and that full equality for women has yet to be realised. But the past three decades have witnessed remarkable progress toward this goal.

Women's participation in the labour force, urban and rural, has both increased dramatically and mounted in importance in the past 30 years.

While women are still concentrated in certain types of jobs -- cotton-growing in the countryside, for instance, and textile mills in the cities -- they have entered non-traditional jobs in vast numbers, serving as everything from truck drivers to surgeons.

New Rural Policies

The policy "equal pay for equal work" virtually goes without saying in the cities. In the countryside, although this is harder to achieve, new rural policies which assess work according to household or small-group quotas are bringing it closer to a reality.

China has a fairly well developed network of child-care nurseries and kindergartens. In addition, many families rely on the time-honoured Chinese practice of entrusting small children to care of grandmothers.

Women have made steady headway in government and other leadership positions: As of 1981, women functionaries in economic, political, cultural, education and health departments numbered 4.7 million, 26 percent of the total and 14 times more than in 1951. The proportion of women deputies to the National People's Congress has grown from 12 percent at the first congress in 1954 to 21.2 percent at the fifth congress convened in 1978.

However, women still account for only three to six percent of the total number of leading officials from the grassroots level to the central government, according to a speech delivered by Song Renqiong of the Communist Party of China's Central Committee Secretariat for Women's Day (March 8) last year. "The number is still too small," Song Renqiong himself declared.

Statistics supplied by the women's federation show that in the early years after 1949 there were only 600,000 urban women workers, concentrated mainly in low-paying jobs in textile mills, silk cocoon-reeling and cigarette factories. They represented 7.5 percent of the total labour force. By 1980 the figure had risen to 34 million or 34 percent of the total.

By 1981 women constituted 55 percent of the workers in the textile industry, 48.5 percent in light industry and 25 percent in railway work. There is no such breakdown for heavy industry, but there are large proportions of women in certain areas, such as precision machine grinding. Women's participation in new industries, such as electronics, is also growing.

Working Women Increased

Women's federation statistics for Beijing show that in 1949 there were 4,887 women workers, or 3.8 percent of the total. By 1979 the number had risen to more than 924,000 or 44 percent of the total. There were no women taxi, truck, bus or trolley drivers in Beijing before 1949; today there are more than 1,600. Nearly all women in the capital who are able to work have jobs, and housewives who depend on their husbands' income are a rarity.

About 150 million peasant women are engaged in rural work, from crop-growing to raising domestic animals, food-processing and handicrafts.

As China is still a developing country, a lot of heavy labour is still done by women, particularly in the more remote rural areas, according to Zheng Renqiu of the women's federation. In addition, household chores for rural women are generally heavy. "Chinese women are industrious, so they make full use of time, both in working in the fields and in household work," Ms Zheng said.

Although the constitution and the regulations for running rural people's communes (the basic administrative unit in the countryside) stipulate equal pay for equal work, many rural areas still assess "workpoints" -- which determine how much peasants earn for a day's labour -- by awarding a maximum of 10 points per day to a man but only 8 to a woman, Ms Zheng said.

However, new agricultural policies which have given rise to a system of "individual responsibility," with households or small groups required to meet set production quotas, are more favourable to women, she said.

The reason, she explained, is that under this system workpoints are calculated according to results rather than factors such as physical strength; it doesn't matter how weak somebody is or how many hours he or she works, as long as the assigned task is fulfilled.

Another advantage of the system is that both men and women find it easier to arrange their work schedules around household chores, according to Ms Zheng.

Women Earn More

Under this system, women have been able to earn more in certain sectors, such as cotton -- in 1980, China reaped a record 2.6 million tons from its cotton fields, which are planted and managed primarily by women -- and rice, particularly transplanting seedlings.

When wives bring in more income, husbands' attitudes change accordingly, the women's federation has found. "Women's status in the family has been raised in those places where individual responsibility in production has been well-implemented," Ms Zheng said.

Peasant women also can make money in sidelines and handicrafts, encouraged by the new policies. In areas where women do embroidery and lace-making, "women are usually waited upon by their husbands because they can earn more," Ms Zheng said.

The individual responsibility system has had an unfortunate side effect, according to Guan Minqian of the women's federation: In some areas where women can make money by their handicrafts, there are reports that parents are keeping girls home from school to work. Ms Guan said this problem is under study.

Women's federation statistics for childcare show that in 1980 just 28 percent of China's children under six years old were in nurseries and kindergartens. In the large cities of Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin, and in Shandong and Guangdong Provinces, the proportion is over 50 percent, while it is much lower in poorer, remote or mountainous areas.

The tendency for the development of organized childcare in rural areas is low; but often temporary centres are set up in busy farming seasons.

Childcare System

Obstacles to expanding and improving the childcare system, according to Ms Guan, include lack of funds, teaching materials and professionally-trained teachers. In Hebei, for instance, fewer than 10 percent of the 140,000 nursery and kindergarten teachers have training in preschool education; some are just primary or middle-school graduates and there are even some illiterate old nannies.

Ms Guan noted that preschool education departments of universities and colleges are still in the process of being built up, while the traditional disdain of preschool workers as "children's chieftains" is still being broken down.

The government has begun addressing the childcare issue vigorously: Several large conferences on childcare were held in 1980 and groups dealing with childcare have been set up in every municipality and province.

Another aspect of the women's question is reflected in higher education and the professions, where men still outnumber women. In primary schools nationwide last year, the proportion of girls and boys was virtually equal; in secondary schools, girls made up 46 percent; but in college this dropped to 24 percent and in post-graduate courses the figure was even lower.

Ms Guan said this has to do partly with "feudal influences" which affect women themselves. "Some women look down upon themselves; they are not so serious about academics and think more about marriage and family," she said.

But the picture in academics and the professions is definitely changing. On the scientific council of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, for instance, which used to have one woman member out of 270, there are now 15 women out of 400. The prestigious academy also has more than 5,000 women researchers. Nationwide women account for 27 percent of China's natural science research staff, totalling 86,000.

WAN LI, XI ZHONGXUN ATTEND PERFORMANCE

OW080454 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] The major historical drama "(Song-zang-gan-bu)" was performed by the modern drama troupe of the Xizang Autonomous Region at the Capital Theater in Beijing last night. Attending the performance were Secretaries Wan Li and Xi Zhongxun of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee and other leading comrades of the party Central Committee.

After the show was over, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun and other leading comrades cordially received all Tibetan members of the modern drama troupe and had a photo taken as a memento.

FUJIAN GOVERNOR ADDRESSES CONGRESS SESSION

Foreign Investments, Trade

OW051327 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] With regard to economic activities with foreign countries, the government work report made by Governor Ma Xingyuan to the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress stressed that it is necessary to conscientiously sum up experience and to boldly solicit investments from Overseas Chinese and foreign nationals and expand foreign trade.

In the report Ma Xingyuan stated: It is a task of first importance in our economic activities with foreign countries to boldly absorb investments from Overseas Chinese and foreign nationals and to properly introduce into our province advanced technology and management knowledge from abroad. We wholeheartedly welcome compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese and foreign businessmen to come to make investments in Fujian, where our principle of implementing the special policy and flexible measures and of building the special economic zone will not be changed, and the benefits of all investments are fully guaranteed. Investments from Overseas Chinese and foreign nationals may be solicited and exploited in three ways: First, we may solicit direct investments from foreign firms. These include joint ventures, cooperative development and other cooperative projects, compensatory trade, projects involving processing and assembling work, and projects involving only foreign investments. Second, we may try to get medium- and long-term loans at a moderate or low interest rate from foreign governments or international monetary organizations. Third, we may exploit the ordinary commercial credit loans from abroad.

Ma Xingyuan continued: It is imperative to further expand our foreign trade, build foreign trade bases and make continued and steady efforts to improve our foreign trade management system. We should implement the system of combination of power, responsibility and profit, grant those at lower level appropriate authority in doing foreign trade business and promote the integration between industry and trade. At the same time, we should strengthen the work of control and coordination with respect to imports and exports. All wrong practices, such as cutting down selling prices to compete in the market, counteracting each other's efforts and disturbing our own steps, should be resolutely opposed. Painstaking efforts should be made to develop exports and to gradually change the makeup of export commodities. The policy of giving active support to the production of marketable commodities should be adopted in order to have our industrial products enter the international market.

Touching on the work to accelerate the construction of the Xiamen special economic zone, Ma Xingyuan pointed out: This is an important task for the whole province. All departments concerned should actively support the work. They should do a good work to enable Xiamen municipality to develop its foreign trade and, at the same time, take the initiative to help with the management of the special economic zone. All concerned, at high and lower levels alike, are required to make concerted efforts to build this special zone so that it will yield economic benefits as soon as possible.

Developing Provincial Economy

OW080835 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Excerpts] In his report on the government work before the Fourth Session of the Fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress, Governor Ma Xingyuan said: It is imperative to increase revenues, reduce expenditures and accumulate more funds for construction to support economic development. We must show concern for the people's livelihood, insure adequate supplies for the market and basically stabilize commodity prices.

Ma Xingyuan said: Financial revenues generally reflect the condition of the national economy. We must pay attention to the methods of acquiring, accumulating and spending funds with emphasis on increasing revenues and decreasing expenditures so as to achieve a balance between revenues and expenditures. He said: Developing production is the foundation for increasing revenues. Efforts must be made to bring into full play the role of the existing economic foundation, to achieve better economic results and to increase production and revenues.

On the basis of doing things according to our own capabilities, we must make rational use of funds and strictly control expenditures. We must make better use of credit, interest rates and taxes as economic levers to further expand savings and insurance business and to utilize idle funds to support economic construction. It is necessary to strictly enforce financial and economic discipline and to combat the erroneous practice of ignoring the overall situation and scattering state financial resources.

Ma Xingyuan emphasized: It is necessary to show concern for the livelihood of the broad masses, ensure adequate supplies for the market and basically stabilize commodity prices. He said: Commodity prices on the market concern the immediate interest of the masses. While developing production, we must do a good job in commodity circulation, ensure ample supplies for the market, prevent commodity prices from rising and continuously improve the people's livelihood. We must improve and strengthen market management, protect normal trading, and resolutely strike at speculation and profiteering activities. As for those who sell meat, eggs, fruit and vegetables to vendors to make staggering profits and who accept bribes, we must deal with them seriously and even fire them from their official posts if necessary.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN ADDRESSES WOMEN'S MEETING

OWO80433 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Excerpts] In commemoration of the 8 March International Working Women's Day, the Jiangsu Provincial Women's Federation held a meeting in Nanjing on 4-5 March to exchange experience.

Some of the 8 March Red Banner winners, model workers and advanced workers in various fields, trades and occupations from all parts of the province gathered together, exchanged experiences and encouraged one another. They expressed their determination to make new contributions to building a socialist material and spiritual civilization.

The comrades attending the meeting unanimously approved a proposal to sisters throughout the province, calling on the masses of women to learn from the fighting spirit of the Chinese women's volleyball team, study diligently, work with a will to make the country strong, make first-rate achievements and contribute to building the socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the meeting. He said: New progress has been made in all fields of work in Jiangsu. The situation is good as a whole. This is inseparable from the role of the masses of women. There are many advanced individuals among women, and we should vigorously publicize what they do. In conclusion, he expressed his respect and holiday greetings to the women comrades.

SHANGHAI'S ZHONG MIN ATTENDS WOMEN'S DAY RALLY

OWO80305 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] More than 5,000 women representatives from all walks of life in Shanghai held a rally at the cultural square this afternoon to solemnly mark the 8 March International Women's Day. Attending the rally were leading comrades of the municipal CCP committee, the municipal people's government, the standing committee of the municipal people's congress and the municipal CPPCC committee Chen Guodong, Wang Daohan, Han Zheyi, Zhong Min, Wu Ruolan and Song Richang.

The rally named the inhabitants of the No 16 household who resided in No 8 (Jiujiuli), Xiaodongmen, in Nanshi District as well as the No 2 retail department of the (Dongzhan) food and beverage store in Shabei district as Shanghai's six-good collectives. It also commended 2,869 women as six-good women activists. Amid the strains of music, the rally gave awards to the representatives of the six-good collectives as well as to (Shang Guizhen), a worker of the Shanghai No 14 cotton mill; (Yuan Xuejun), a worker of the (Beitai) neighborhood knitware mill in (Beitai) commune in Chuansha County; (Gao Renhua), teacher of special grade in (Hezhi) middle school; (Shi Xianglin), director of the No 12 childcare center in Putuo district, and the representatives of the 8 March red-banner pace setters and the 8 March red-banner collectives. At the rally (Shang Min), a woman scientist, introduced the experience of women scientists in developing the socialist material and spiritual civilization and their future plans.

In her speech, Guan Jian, chairman of the municipal women's federation, called on all the women throughout the city to create more six-good pace setters and collectives in close connection with the all-people decorum and courtesy month activities. Comrade Guan Jian said: From now on, we should commend women with outstanding contributions. We women must vigorously foster the advanced thinking, enthusiastically learn and catch up with the advanced and play the role of women well in developing socialist material and spiritual wealth.

Zhong Min, secretary of the municipal CCP committee, spoke at the rally. He called on the broad masses of women throughout the city to actively participate in the activities of cleaning up the dirt and combating disorder in the city. He said: It is also necessary to conscientiously and persistently develop activities for the five stresses and four beauties in close connection with one's work in production and study, to win new achievements in building the material civilization, to foster a new style in developing the socialist spiritual civilization, and to make still greater contributions to turning Shanghai into a civilized and socialist city.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG HUANG HE SECTION -- A 148-km-long section of the frozen Huang He flowing through Shandong Province thawed by 20 February. The thawing water rushing down from the upper reaches of the Huang He has been regulated by the Sanmen Gorge Reservoir. The flood threat is over. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Feb 82 SK]

SHANDONG HOUSING CONSTRUCTION -- According to preliminary statistics compiled by the Shandong Provincial Statistical Bureau, since 1979 Shandong Province has invested 1.17 billion yuan in housing construction, 21.3 percent of the province's economic investment, and completed 10.71 million square meters of housing. The housing area occupied by each person has increased from 3.75 square meters in 1978 to 4.4 square meters. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Feb 82 SK]

ZHEJIANG OCEAN TRANSPORT -- Thanks to the opening of Wenzhou, Ningbo and Shenjiamen ports over the past few years, Zhejiang has rapidly developed its ocean transport for foreign trade. Zhejiang now imports and exports some 640,000 dun of materials annually, constituting 90 percent of the province's total transport for foreign trade. In 1981, 114 Chinese and foreign ocean-going freighters arrived at Ningbo port. Zhejiang now has five ocean-going freighters, totaling 25,000 dun. [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Feb 82 p 1 OW]

QIAO XIAOGUANG ATTENDS GUANGXI WOMEN'S DAY RALLY

HK070328 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Summary] Some 1,000 women staff of the regional organs held a rally in Nanning on 6 March to mark International Working Women's Day. Also present were leading comrades of the regional CCP committee, people's congress standing committee, government and CPPCC including Qiao Xiaoguang, Xiao Han, Zhang Shengzhen, Luo Libin, He Yiran, Lin Kewu and Zhao Mingjian. Comrade Zhao Mingjian, vice chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee and chairman of the regional federation of women, presided. Xiao Han, secretary of the regional CCP committee, made a speech. He urged women in Guangxi to do well in study and work and to promote the drive to build socialist spiritual civilization.

LIU JIE SPEAKS AT HENAN ADVANCED WOMEN'S MEETING

HK080813 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The 3-day-long Henan provincial representative meeting of advanced women collectives and individuals came to a successful close this morning in the auditorium of the provincial military district. This meeting is the province's second gathering of heroines since the founding of the PRC.

Henan Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Liu Jie attended and delivered an important speech at today's session of the representative meeting. Liu Jie said that he hopes the participating representatives will fulfill the following tasks:

1. In leading women throughout the province to build a high level of socialist material and spiritual civilization, they must give full play to the women's role in holding up half the sky.
2. They must lead the broad masses of women to actively respond to the call of the party Central Committee and the State Council by enthusiastically participating in the all-people decorum and courtesy month activities and promoting the building of spiritual civilization.
3. They must lead the broad masses of women to actively participate in the activities of learning from 8 March red-banner pace setters and the five-good families and to make new contributions to the realization of the four modernizations.
4. They must treasure honor, be modest and prudent, work ceaselessly and unremittingly, make unceasing progress, and unite with and help more women join the advanced ranks.

Attending this morning's closing ceremony were Zhang Shude, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; (Guo Tan), Song Yuxi, (Zhang Chixia) and (Zhao Zhengful), members of the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee; and Cui Guanghua, vice governor of the provincial people's government. Also attending the closing ceremony were responsible comrades of the provincial federation of trade unions, the provincial CYL committee, the provincial federation of literary and art circles and the provincial association for science and technology.

PARTY JOURNAL PUBLISHES JIAO DEXIU SPEECH

HK051459 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 82

[DANGYUAN SHENGHUO YUKAN [PARTY MEMBERS' LIFE MONTHLY] No 2, publishes an article by Comrade Jiao Dexiu, "Firmly Grasp the Key Link of Ideological Education"]

[Summary] In the period of the new historical development, our party is mainly grasping the building of a high degree of socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

These are our party's strategic ideology and are the two great strategic objectives of our country's socialist modernization. These two civilizations are inseparable, are related to each other and promote each other. We must therefore grasp them simultaneously.

"In the year ahead, we must lay stress on the grasping of four words in conducting ideological education of party members, cadres and the masses:

"Long-range, that is, we must conduct long-range education in revolutionary ideals." We must link conduct of education in revolutionary ideals with the improvement of the masses' livelihood. On the one hand, we must adhere to the socialist principle, "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" and show concern for the gradual improvement of the masses' material life. On the other hand, we must stress revolutionary ideals and struggle hard for and devote ourselves to the ideals.

"Confidence, that is, we must establish confidence in surely winning a victory in socialism and the four modernizations. We must conduct education in the situation and the superiority of the socialist system." We must help some comrades correctly understand the situation. We must firmly believe in the correctness of the CCP Central Committee's leadership and in the correctness of the line, principles and policies of the party. We must firmly believe that we shall surely win a victory in the four modernizations and that the socialist system is superior to the capitalist system.

"Enthusiasm, that is, we must inspire and rouse our revolutionary enthusiasm. Now some people are slack, fear hardship and blame everyone and everything but themselves. They say this is impossible and that is impossible. This mental attitude must be changed."

"Public interest, that is, we must conduct ideological education in the public interest and in wholeheartedly serving the people. We must conduct education in taking into consideration the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. We must conduct education that the interests of the individual must be subordinated to the interests of the collective, partial and local interests must be subordinated to the interests of the whole, and intermediate interests must be subordinated to long-term interests." Now some people have a weak idea of serving the people and are only worried about their own immediate interests and those of their families. Some people have been unable to correctly understand and handle the interests between the state, the collective and individual. It is therefore necessary to conduct such ideological education.

BRIEFS

HAINAN POPULATION DECLINES -- Hainan region's natural population growth rate in 1981 continued to drop. According to statistics, the number of births in the region in 1981 was 3,242 less than in 1980, its birth rate in 1981 was 1.01 per thousand less than in 1980 and its natural population growth rate in 1981 was 1.18 per thousand less than in 1980. The rate of healthy children brought up increased from 6.49 percent in 1980 to 12.39 percent in 1981. Except that of Qionghai and Baoting Counties, the natural population growth rate of Haikou municipality and the other 15 counties throughout the region dropped. The region's natural population growth rate last year could continue to drop because leadership organs at all levels of the party and the government attached importance to planned parenthood work and the cadres and the masses made concerted efforts. [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 28 Feb 82 HK]

YUNNAN'S AN PINGSHENG SPEAKS ON COURTESY MONTH

HK080952 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] On 6 March, An Pingsheng, first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, and Li Yuan, first secretary of Kunming Municipal CCP Committee, visited the seat of Chenggong County and (Dounan) brigade and (Xiaofucheng) brigade of (Longshi) commune as well as some shops, eating places and families of commune members in order to check on the activities of the all-people decorum and courtesy month. They also listened to the report made by the party committee of Chenggong County on the activities. They praised the success achieved since the activities had been first carried out in Chenggong County. They hoped the decorum and courtesy month activities would be carried forward on a down-to-earth basis.

Comrade An Pingsheng pointed out with emphasis: The activities of the all-people decorum and courtesy month are in full swing and are on a solid basis in Kunming municipality and other cities. The masses of people have responded warmly. The most important thing in carrying out the activities is that leaders at all levels must take the lead. The present task is to spread the activities wider and deeper and into the rural areas on the basis of the successes already scored. Every prefecture, autonomous prefecture, municipality and county should have its own focal points of the activities, and start with its own locality and itself. The situation in the countryside is different from that in cities. There are two very important points in carrying out the decorum and courtesy month activities in the countryside. First, it is necessary to link the patriotic public health campaign with the drive to collect manure. Second, it is necessary to combine the decorum and courtesy month activities with afforestation, turning the barren hills green, and developing the planting of fruit trees. We should advocate that a person can possess and harvest whatever he grows around his house. Carrying out the decorum and courtesy month activities in the countryside is in keeping with promoting agricultural production and will surely push production ahead.

Comrade An Pingsheng stressed: Leaders of party committees and government at all levels should further enhance their understanding and clearly realize that carrying out the activities of all-people decorum and courtesy is a major aspect of building socialist spiritual civilization. It will have far-reaching influence in building up brand-new human relationships under the socialist system, fostering a new generation with the spirit of Lei Feng and promoting socialist modernization.

Comrade An Pingsheng said: We should consolidate the success we have achieved and spread the activities of all-people decorum and courtesy month deep into every unit and every corner so that the activities will become regular and systematic.

BRIEFS

YUNNAN EMPLOYMENT WORK -- In 1981, Yunnan Province arranged jobs for some 88,000 people awaiting employment. Factories, mines, enterprises, organs, PLA units, schools and people's organizations set up collective undertakings to arrange jobs for their own units' children awaiting employment. Big collectives and neighborhood collectives expanded their capacity for production to employ personnel awaiting employment. Labor service companies set up production and livelihood service network points to organize personnel awaiting employment to engage in commerce and service work. By the end of last year, the province had established 1,724 collective units of various forms. The number of personnel resettled in 1981 was 5,529 more than in 1980. Six prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities set up 11 farms for educated youths in their suburbs to resettle some 600 urban youths. While developing collective undertakings, all places also encouraged and supported young people awaiting employment to raise funds by themselves to seek employment. The number of people engaged in individual undertakings throughout the province increased from 711 in 1980 to 1,269 in 1981. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Feb 82 HK]

BEIJING, HEBEI, LIAONING DROUGHT 'SERIOUS'

OW080255 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0018 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 7 Mar (XINHUA) -- The drought situation in Beijing, Hebei and Liaoning is becoming more serious daily due to the scarcity of rains and snow over the year. At present the party committees and the governments at all levels in these provinces and Beijing Municipality are taking measures to organize the masses to actively combat the drought.

The drought spell has continued in the Beijing area since the autumn of 1979. Last year's precipitation measured only 436 mm, or a drop of 35 percent as compared with a normal year. Meanwhile the water storage in Guanting and Miyun reservoirs continued to drop in early February this year, and other medium and small reservoirs have not taken in any water. Affected by continuous drought over the past 4 years, the water content in the farmland throughout Hebei Province now averages about 10 percent. Handan Prefecture has reported that some communes and production brigades are experiencing water shortages for human and animal consumption. In Chaoyang, Jinzhou and Fuxin Prefectures in Liaoning where the drought situation is serious, 14.8 million mu of farmland are affected, of which 12.3 million mu have less than 10 percent water content in the cultivated layers.

According to forecasts by the meteorological departments concerned, precipitation in the Beijing area, northern Hebei and northern Shanxi will remain scarce this year. Facing this serious drought situation, the party committees and the people's governments in Beijing, Hebei and Liaoning have issued emergency circulars or called telephone conferences to deal with drought separately and made specific plans for combating drought, protecting spring sowing and summer harvesting, and ensuring water supply for daily use. While stepping up activities to combat drought, Beijing Municipality has also called on the people to conserve water.

NEI MONGGOL LEADERS ATTEND NPC DEPUTY'S FUNERAL

SK041347 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Respecting the wishes of Comrade Jieergele, the Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee, people's congress standing committee and people's government decided to arrange a funeral for Comrade Jieergele in a simple fashion by having regional leaders and Comrade Jieergele's friends pay their last respects to his remains.

A ceremony to pay last respects to Comrade Jieergele was held this morning. Attending were Zhang Ce; Zhou Hui; Ting Mao; Wang Duo; Kong Fei; Baoriledai, female; Yun Shiyang; Zhang Pengtu; Li Wen; Bu He; (Shi Shengrong); (Qiu Shunying); Shen Xinfu; Huang Hou; Ke Ligeng; Liu Chang; Zhang Rugang; Han Feng; Seyinbayaer; Zhou Beifeng, Shi Guanghua; Chen Bingyu; Batubagen; Peng Sike; Wu Daping; Yang Lingde; Wang Jiangong; Liang Yiming; Wang Haishan; (Pei Yi); (Yu Yili); (Liang Fenggang) and (Li Zhanhe).

NEI MONGGOL PARTY CADRES' MEETING ENDS

SK051124 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] According to our reporter (Wu Xinmin), the regional meeting of secretaries of banner and county CCP committees concluded successfully on 4 March in Hohhot after an 11-day session. During the meeting, responsible comrades from the various leagues, banners and counties further studied and discussed the important directives on Nei Monggol's work issued by the party Central Committee, worked out measures for implementing them and arranged the 1982 tasks. The meeting discussed problems concerning stepping up party leadership and improving the party's work style.

The meeting achieved its expected objectives. It is not only of great guiding significance for our current work, but will exert profound and lasting influence on our future work. Through discussions, meeting participants reached a common understanding, enhanced their ideology, got a clear idea of their tasks and increased their confidence.

They held that the principles and policies adopted by the party since the third plenum are completely correct. Practice shows that the incumbent party Central Committee is a strong core of leadership which upholds Marxism, commands high prestige in the eyes of the people and enjoys the heartfelt support and trust of the entire party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. They pledged to firmly implement the party's line under the leadership of the party Central Committee.

Meeting participants held that the important directives on Nei Monggol's work issued by the party Central Committee perfectly conform to the actual situation in Nei Monggol, are completely correct and fully reflect the common desires and interests of people of all nationalities in the region. They pledged to firmly implement the directives to the letter.

The meeting analyzed the region's political and economic situations. It contended that since the third plenary session, the region has been more stable politically; the economy has picked up and developed rather rapidly; unity among nationalities has been further enhanced and noticeable achievements have been scored in all fields of endeavor. This year we should [word indistinct], work hard for the prosperity of the country, actively keep forging ahead and implement the important central directives on Nei Monggol's work. Party members, cadres and the masses of all nationalities in the region should boost their morale, unite as one, work hard and contribute more to the state.

The closing session was presided over by Comrade Kong Fei.

Comrade Wang Duo delivered a summation. He said: The key to smooth implementation of the various tasks lies in improving party leadership, the conduct of ideological and political work and improvement in the party's work style. In discussing the need for educating party members and cadres throughout the region to unswervingly implement the party's line, principles and policies, and to conscientiously and strictly observe the party's political discipline, Comrade Wang Duo said: A consensus in politics and ideology and a centralized unity in organization are where our party's strength lies. Party members and cadres in the region, leading cadres at all levels in particular, should have a clear-cut and firm stand on implementation of the important central directives on Nei Monggol's work and a high level of political consciousness. Every party member must always observe party discipline, strictly uphold the principle of democratic consultations and resolutely conduct themselves in accord with the party's resolutions.

In discussing rigorous political and ideological education to boost the cadres' and masses' revolutionary zeal, Wang Duo said: Improving party leadership means intensified political and ideological leadership, intensified guidance over principles and policies, and painstaking and meticulous ideological and political work. Practice has shown again and again that once we relax our ideological and political work, the party leadership will weaken, the party's fighting capacity will slacken and ideology will be confused. Intensified ideological and political work certainly can ensure a consensus in ideology, unity in organization, coordination in actions and the utmost exertion of the party's fighting capacity.

Wang Duo pointed out: To intensify the party's ideological and political work and boost revolutionary zeal, first we must successfully attend to education on the situation. This will enable the cadres and masses to profoundly understand the correctness of the party's line and policies, recognize the great achievements scored on various fronts, get a clear idea of the tasks facing them, catch a glimpse of our bright prospects, increase their confidence and boost their morale so that they will contribute more to the region's socialist modernization and to the fulfillment of the various tasks for 1982.

Second, we must conduct education on Marxist-Leninist theories on nationalities and the party's nationality policy to enable party members and cadres to understand that our historical mission is to struggle for the liberation of the depressed nationalities and people in the world. The focus of our attention is to work for the well-being of the working people of all nationalities.

In our region we must firmly keep in mind the standpoint that the Han majority cannot prosper without the help of minorities and vice versa. We must consolidate and develop a new national relationship in which all nationalities take the whole situation into account, regard one another as brothers, and rely on and help one another.

Third, we must intensify education on socialist spiritual civilization. Efforts should be made to conduct deepgoing activities on the five stresses and four beauties. At present, we must successfully promote the all-people decorum and courtesy month campaign. This campaign is of great significance for intensifying ideological and political work, raising the masses' ideological level, promoting their moral concepts and restoring and developing the fine traditions and work style.

Fourth, we must vigorously attend to party members' ideological education and give full play to the role of the party as a nucleus of leadership, the role of party branches as a powerful fighting force, and the vanguard and exemplary role of party members. We must improve the party's work style, enhance the quality of party members and strengthen the party's fighting capacity.

In discussing enforcing party discipline, improving the party's work style and cracking down on criminal activities in the economic field, Wang Duo pointed out: The issue of improving the party's work style is a matter of great concern both inside and outside the party. Party committees at all levels must regard this issue as a matter of life and death for the party, attend to it as an important task for strengthening the party and adopt effective measures to ensure its success. The key to achieving decisive improvement in the party's work style lies in party members, and leading party cadres in particular. They must set a good example in this regard. He urged leading members of the regional CCP committee and the various league, municipal, banner and county CCP committees, the top two leaders in particular, to enhance their party spirit, exercise strict self-discipline, observe party regulations and resolutely eliminate unhealthy practices. We must strengthen the regular activities of organizations and practice criticism and self-criticism -- the two powerful weapons for solving ideological contradictions in the party. Leading cadres at all levels should start with themselves in upholding the party's established traditions. We must tell the truth, not save face.

Comrade Wang Duo said: Severely dealing with important violations of law and discipline is an important measure for decisively improving the party's work style. This is not only a struggle in the economic field, but also in the fields of politics, ideology and culture. Party committees at all levels must firmly step up their leadership over this struggle. Special attention should be paid to corruption, theft, speculation, smuggling, bribery and cases of illicitly dividing up state property by taking advantage of economic readjustment. First, we must promptly investigate and punish the current cases of economic crime committed by certain groups and those involving responsible cadres. We must vigorously and speedily attend to this problem and put an end to economic crimes once and for all.

In conclusion, Comrade Wang Duo pointed out: Stepping up party leadership calls for consolidating and replenishing leading bodies at all levels in a planned manner. The selection and promotion of excellent young and middle-aged cadres should be implemented on all levels. This task should be successfully carried out with the combined efforts of leading bodies and the masses. Meanwhile, we must also successfully care for retired cadres.

As for streamlining organizations, Comrade Wang Duo said: This year we will conduct research on streamlining regional-level organizations to prepare the ground for planned implementation of this work next year.

Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CCP committee; Second Secretary Ting Mao; standing committee members of the regional CCP committee; and leading comrades of the regional people's congress standing committee, the regional government and the regional CPPCC committee attended the concluding session.

LIAONING COMBATS 'SERIOUS' SPRING DROUGHT

SK070934 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] After suffering a serious drought in some areas over the past 2 years, Liaoning Province is enduring a serious drought this year. Water volume at reservoirs and farmland moisture have declined due to lack of rainfall. In confronting the drought, the broad masses of rural commune members and cadres have gone into action to wage a struggle and have sparked an upsurge in preparing for spring farming by combating the drought so as to reap a bumper harvest this year.

However, establishment of responsibility systems has created new problems in the work to combat the drought -- such as dispersal of labor forces -- since nearly half of the production teams have enacted responsibility systems. To meet the needs of the new situation, it is necessary to organize production brigades and teams in a unified manner to combat the drought, to give full scope to the superiority of collective management, and to organize households which have enacted responsibility systems to cooperate in antidrought operations to bring the enthusiasm of the dispersed labor forces into full play. Efforts should be made to achieve greater results at a reduced cost.

In organizing households which have enacted responsibility systems to cooperate in antidrought operations, Chaoyang Prefecture, upholding the voluntary and reciprocal principle, has brought into full play the enthusiasm of the dispersed labor forces by organizing work groups composed of 4-10 households to work under the unified leadership of the brigade accounting workpoints in accordance with the quantity and quality of labor performed and rationally apportioning expenditures per mu.

Paddy areas such as Sheyang, Anshan and Yingkou cities in central Liaoning, which have few production teams that have enacted responsibility systems, have given full scope to the superiority of collective management in combating the drought; thus, much good work has been done. Communes, brigades and production teams have bred seedlings, leveled paddy fields and directly sowed seeds without using water, diverted water to soak fields in a planned manner and used the least amount of water to irrigate fields as possible. They have succeeded in conserving water and making production arrangements to greet the seeding and transplantation period. Many communes, brigades and production teams lacking abundant water sources have already converted their production plans to dry-field crops and have given up trying to supply water to paddy fields which were expected to yield a high output. Some production teams also have worked to divert water from streams to make up for the shortage. Some communes and brigades on both sides of the upper reaches of the Liao, Taizi and Hun Rivers have upheld the communist cooperation spirit to let water reach paddy areas in the lower reaches, ensuring transplantation in a timely manner.

LIAONING RIBAO VIEWS USE OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT

HK080404 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Zheng Yan [6774 6056]: "Some Points To Be Noted in Using Foreign Investment"]

[Text] During his inspection tour of our province, Comrade Hu Yaobang made frequent reference to the fact that one of the difficult problems holding the national economy back is the shortage of funds; he suggested that we be bold in our use of foreign investment. During the last few years our province's use of foreign investment has gotten off to a good start. At the same time however, this investment still falls far short of our actual needs, and there is still a wide gulf between our province and fraternal provinces and cities such as Shanghai, Guangdong and Shandong. What is the reason for our province's less than perfect use of foreign investment? I should like to discuss here several simple conclusions drawn from our preliminary investigation of this problem.

1. Both leadership and service need to be improved. The use of foreign investment is a new form of activity.

Since it is of such wide-ranging significance for foreign affairs, policy and technology, we must first of all strengthen leadership, clearly establish the direction and emphasis for the use of foreign investment and the absorption of technology, and make overall plans that can be implemented in a step-by-step manner. In light of our province's imbalance towards heavy industry, the large number of old enterprises, the backwardness of technology, the antiquated nature of equipment, and the narrow range of products, there is an urgent need to renew, replace and upgrade equipment. Our aim in using foreign investment should be to guarantee or even push forward ahead of schedule the implementation of our province's plan for the national economy. At the center of this plan should be the reform of small and medium-sized industries, the rapid improvement of technological levels in the mechanical and electrical industry, and the acceleration of the pace of development in our province's economy as a whole. Moreover, directly related to this is the need to raise certain machine and electrical products to a new level so that they may enter the international market. We should select certain products that will both improve the quality and increase the variety of products, and in this way it will be possible to expand our exports. We should also pay attention to those projects that benefit efforts to exploit resources, to make use of the three wastes, to increase utilization of natural resources, to fill in technological gaps and to promote the building materials industry. The departments concerned should take an active role in liaising of the enterprises that use foreign investment. By acting as "matchmakers" and simplifying the necessary formalities, they will greatly assist the smooth development of foreign investment utilization.

2. We must be active and bold in our use of foreign investment, but we should also pay careful attention to the selection of investment projects. A leading comrade of the Central Committee recently pointed out that the use of foreign investment is a question that involves not tens or hundreds of projects but thousands and tens of thousands of small-, medium- and large-scale projects. Our province's foreign investment utilization has centered primarily on small and medium-sized projects. Most of these projects have a value of \$20,000 to \$30,000, and in many cases the value is even below \$10,000. Since such projects are often characterized by a low level of investment, a rapid turnover rate for capital, a high rate of capital efficiency and a high rate of return, the more we use foreign investment in this way, the better. It can be seen from this that the selection and final settlement of investment projects is of critical importance for the successful use of foreign investment. In order to use foreign investment effectively we must do a good job of rounding off existing projects. If foreign investment is to be used to our best advantage, we must ensure that its use is coordinated with the use of domestic funds, equipment, materials, energy resources, base areas and other areas of strength.

3. Foreign currency loans are an important aspect of foreign investment. The use of foreign investment has not yet developed on a large scale, and in these circumstances it is important that we should first make good use of the foreign exchange we already have. At present we are not using foreign exchange in the best possible way. According to rather incomplete statistics, since 1979 our province has accumulated approximately \$380 million in foreign exchange (including foreign currency loans). As of last September however, only \$170 million -- less than one half -- had actually been used. This proves not only that the amount of foreign investment is slight and that the channels have not been exploited well, but also that we have not even managed to make use of the foreign exchange already in hand. How can such a phenomenon occur? Is it necessary? It is not. Aside from various structural reasons, it is related to the fact that many departments and enterprises that make use of foreign investment do not understand how to use currency exchange. As soon as the idea of using foreign investment is mentioned to certain comrades, they immediately think of taking out commercial loans abroad, failing to understand that it is far more convenient and far more sensible to use currency exchange rather than to directly borrow money abroad. By using these two types of foreign investment in conjunction with each other, we will be able to reduce the amount paid in interest and also lessen the burden placed on the state and enterprises by heavy debts.

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI DISCUSSES ECONOMIC CRIME

HK010257 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Summary] The 13th meeting of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 28 February. Chairman Ma Wenrui presided and made a speech on striking at crimes in the economic field. He dealt with four issues: 1) fully understand the importance of launching this struggle; 2) make proper arrangements and take rapid action; 3) seek truth from facts and carry out the policies correctly; 4) strengthen political and ideological education and gradually carry out in depth the struggle to oppose bourgeois corruption.

The meeting adopted resolutions on further strengthening planned parenthood work and on launching the decorum and courtesy month. Present at the meeting were provincial people's congress Vice Chairmen Chang Lifu, Sun Zuobin, Lin Yinru, Haibin, Hou Zonglian, Yuan Zhengting, Dong Xueyuan, Wang Jie, Xiong Yingdong and Liu Lizhen. Vice Governors Song Youtian, Liu Bangxian and Zhang Bin attended as observers.

Comrade Ma Wenrui said in his speech: "After the central authorities issued their urgent circular, the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee immediately held a discussion and also heard a report by the discipline inspection committee on the situation of investigating and handling economic cases in the province. The provincial CCP committee holds that the central authorities have seen this problem very accurately and grasped it promptly. Violations of law and discipline in the economic field are the result of the penetration and corruption of our party cadre ranks by the remnant forces of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes. The central authorities have now solemnly set this problem before the whole party and the people throughout the country, and demand that we strike severe blows at criminal activities in the economic field. This is a major measure for rectifying party work style and improving the social mood. It is related to the success or failure of the socialist modernization drive and the life or death of the party and state. We must by no means take this issue lightly and casually.

"We can see from many case histories how the criminal elements apply vicious means such as organizing collusion between upper and lower levels and between inside and outside, swindling and bluffing people and engaging in bribery and corruption to embezzle and take possession of large amounts of state property. All areas and units must relentlessly grasp problems of this type, seriously investigate and tackle the problems and deal severe blows at the criminals according to law."

Comrade Ma Wenrui pointed out: "It is necessary to make proper arrangements and plans and take rapid action in order to hit at criminal activities in the economic field. The provincial CCP committee issued a circular some time ago and made initial arrangements for striking at economic crimes, demanding that all prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees and provincial departments attach great importance to this work. In the coming period, we must tackle the investigation of cases of smuggling and peddling contraband, speculation, bribery and corruption, and embezzlement of state property by party members and cadres."

He said: "The spirit of the central authorities' urgent circular and the arrangements of the provincial CCP committee have now been transmitted throughout the province. The party and government leadership of the great majority of units attach great importance to the matter and have taken rapid action. However, a few units have failed to get a good and effective grasp of things. This state of affairs must be changed. The party and government leadership at all levels must guarantee with part spirit the implementation of this important central policy decision."

Comrade Ma Wenrui stressed: "Striking at violations of law and discipline in the economic field involves various aspects. Certain cases are complex. It is necessary to do a good job in investigation and study and verify the facts in a truth-seeking way."

The criminals should be dealt with according to the seriousness of their crimes, and the policy of leniency for those who make a clean breast of things and severe punishment for those who refuse to do so must be practiced.

The meeting's resolution on strengthening planned parenthood called on the province to regard planned parenthood as an important aspect of building socialist material and spiritual civilization. It is necessary to strengthen leadership over the work and step up political and ideological work. It is necessary to continue implementing the province's planned parenthood regulations, and also implement the regulations laid down by the Central Committee and State Council in light of the new situation that has emerged in the rural areas.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO ON UNITY OF NATIONALITIES

OWO71125 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0224 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Urumqi, 5 Mar (XINHUA) -- Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CCP Committee, pointed out at a recent work conference of the autonomous regional CCP committee: To make giant strides in work and in construction in Xinjiang this year, it is essential to further implement the party's policy on nationalities and to improve unity among nationalities.

He said: The autonomous region has been making progress in all work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The political situation has become more stable, economic construction has advanced further, the market is thriving and the people's livelihood is improving steadily. The situation is excellent as a whole. As to how to consolidate and develop this excellent situation, Wang Enmao said: The key lies in further implementing the policy on nationalities and in strengthening the unity of nationalities as a step toward safeguarding the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities. Thus the party organizations at all levels must pay special attention and emphasize and reemphasize it regularly and repeatedly; whether in planning or inspection, stress should be placed on promoting the unity of nationalities. Constant efforts should be made to publicize the policy of nationalities and the unity of nationalities, to commend good persons and deeds safeguarding the unity of nationalities, and to institutionalize the work in these areas.

Describing how the policy on nationalities was implemented in Xinjiang in the past, Wang Enmao said: A new type of socialist relationship of nationalities based on national equality, unity and fraternity, free of exploitation and oppression and in keeping with the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities, was established after liberation. The minority nationalities and the people of Han nationality have cemented inseparable profound feelings in the past 32 years in production, work and struggle in concerted efforts. This new type of relationship among nationalities has withstood rigorous tests in the struggle to smash the conspiracy by class enemies at home and abroad to undermine the unity of nationalities and split the motherland, and during the decade of internal chaos.

We should not have any doubt or wavering in this basic fact and viewpoint at any time or under any circumstances. He stressed that cadres of Han nationality and minority nationalities are inseparable. Efforts should be made to select and promote cadres of minority nationalities to leading posts at all levels. Cadres of Han nationality should set their minds to work in Xinjiang for a long period of time and to serve the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang devotedly and wholeheartedly. Steps must also be taken to uphold the Marxist-Leninist concept of nationalities and to overcome the desirable ideological trends regarding problems involving nationalities.

Wang Enmao said: The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" and other directives issued by the CCP Central Committee dealing with work in Xinjiang have charted a correct direction for the work in Xinjiang from now on. The party organization at all levels and party members of all nationalities must set an example and take the lead in implementing them.

WANG ENMAO ATTENDS XINJIANG WOMEN'S DAY RALLY

HK070310 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Summary] The Xinjiang Regional Federation of Women held a rally in Urumqi on 6 March to celebrate Women's Day and commend outstanding women workers and collectives. Present at the function were Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Huang Luobin, Qi Guo and Li Jiayu, responsible comrades of the regional party and government and the Urumqi PLA units.

Comrade Wang Enmao made a speech. After extending Women's Day greetings, he called on women in the region to further unite and do a good job in all work this year. They should make further contributions to building the two civilizations. Mayinuer, chairman of the regional federation of women, also spoke.

BRIEFS

NINGXIA GRAIN, OIL -- Ningxia reaped bumper grain and oil harvests last year. Total grain output exceeded 2.5 billion jin, while production of oil-bearing crops was 75.47 million jin. [Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Mar 82 HK]

XIAN CRIMES DROP -- According to the Xian Municipal Public Security Bureau, the rate of criminal cases in Xian municipality in January this year was 41.5 percent lower than in December last year and January was a month with the lowest rate of criminal cases since the smashing of the gang of four. The rate of criminal cases in the municipality in the first 10 days of February was 28.6 percent lower than that in the first 10 days of January. The rate of serious criminal cases in the municipality in January this year was 76.5 percent less than in December last year. In January and February this year, 24 criminals surrendered themselves to public security organs. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Feb 82 HK]

XINJIANG INDUSTRIAL SUCCESS -- Xinjiang region scored good successes in February on the basis of the good January performance. Total output value topped January's by 4 percent, and showed an increase of 14.9 percent over February 1981. Total output value in the first 2 months of the year was 6.3 percent greater than in the same period last year. This included a 13.3 percent rise in light and textile industries, which accounted for 49.3 percent of the whole, compared with 46.2 percent in the same period last year. Marked rises were recorded in output of consumer goods. Production of crude oil, coal and power during the period was respectively 5.4, 6.8 and 12.7 percent greater than in January and February last year. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 6 Mar 82 HK]

XINJIANG OILFIELD -- Urumqi, 17 Feb (XINHUA) -- The Karamai oil field in Xinjiang has been further expanded by dozens of square kilometers. According to a report, the newly verified oil reserve there is considerable. The daily output of the field is now more than 10,000 dun. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0021 GMT 17 Feb 82 OW]

MAINLAND SAID TO MISJUDGE U.S.-TAIWAN RELATIONS

OW061345 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Chinese Communists are continuing in their efforts to create a crisis with the United States over the question of defensive weapons for the Republic of China. Strangely, the communists have never explained why there should be a crisis. The Republic of China does not threaten the Chinese mainland militarily. These weapons are only for defense. Why should the communist army of some 4 millions be frightened of fighter planes intended for the defense of Taiwan?

The United States never promised to stop the sales of arms to Taiwan. Jimmy Carter has affirmed that. The Taiwan Relations Act obligated the United States to supply such weapons. This is the law of the land for Americans. The relationship with the Chinese Communists that has never been expressed in an act of Congress is a result from an executive agreement of the president. So the communists are trying to persuade the United States to do something that was contrary to American law. And they are saying that if the United States does not give in, they will pick up their marbles and go home. They called this downgrading relations, but never really explained what it would mean.

Several important points can be made. First, the United States could not give in to the Chinese Communists' demand without the approval of Congress. With [words indistinct] in Washington and the United Nations, the Chinese Communists should be aware that the Congress is not going to scrap the Taiwan Relations Act now or ever. Termination of arms sales will be in violation of American law. Nor can the United States Government very well agree to a time limit without Congressional consent. Then, what is it that the Chinese Communists really want? Over the long haul, they want Taiwan. But they must have known that the United States can't hand it over now, even if that were the wish of the American executive leadership. Seemingly, the Communists seek an affirmation from the Reagan administration that Taiwan belongs to them. This is a wholly different matter from saying that there is only one China and that Taiwan is part of China. The United States has never said that there is only one Communist China and that Taiwan must be communist. It has never said that the Republic of China must be destroyed in order to make this possible. Red China wants the affirmation so that it can proceed to the next two steps.

One of these is the continuation of the united front propaganda offensive against the Republic of China. The Chinese Communists want to intensify phony peace proposals and be able to assert that the United States is no longer a friend and ally of Chinese freedom. U.S. agreement to Red China's sovereignty over Taiwan will also give the Chinese Communists a platform for continuing their demand that the United States get out of the way and allow them to blockade, embargo or invade Taiwan.

In the larger sense, the crisis does not exist, because the Chinese Communists are not in a position to hurt the United States. Supposing they really broke the relations, which they would never actually do. Even then, the United States would lose only a very small amount of trade. Americans have no investment on the Communist-held Chinese mainland. The little business they are doing is not crucial. It is hardly even important. Friends of the Chinese Communists like to hint that the Peking-Moscow axis might be revived. Richard Nixon recently said that this will pit the balance of world power against the United States overwhelmingly. Nonsense. First, the Chinese Communists cannot do it. If they leaped back into the arms of their erstwhile big brother, the people of the Chinese mainland will turn strongly against them as traitors as well as political and economic failures. Second, Red China is too weak, unstable and undependable to be of any help to the United States in its confrontation with the Soviet Union. The Chinese Communists have manufactured the crisis of frightening the United States into deserting the people of Taiwan. It is not going to happen. The United States is not a betrayer. The American people are not going to hand an old friend over to the communists. Red China is misjudging the United States and the Americans.

TA KUNG PAO: UPHOLD SPORTS, OPPOSE 'TWO CHINAS'

HK080245 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 7 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Uphold the Dignity of the International Sports Arena and Oppose Attempts To Create 'Two Chinas'"]

[Text] China has decided to send a team to take part in the fifth international women's softball championship originally planned to be held in July in Taipei, Taiwan Province. In order to take part in the international championship contest, China has also planned to hold national selection trials in April in Zhengzhou to form a national women's softball team. If the International Softball Federation and the Taiwan authorities do not set up obstacles and attempt to create "two Chinas," and strictly observe the "Nagoya resolution," that will truly be good for the athletes from both sides of the Taiwan Strait to go forward hand in hand in the sports arena to win honor for the Chinese nation.

During the past few days, a number of absurd arguments and contradictory reports have arisen concerning the international women's softball championship sponsored by Taiwan. Some reports said that when Porter, general secretary of the International Softball Federation, visited Taiwan last month, he verbally agreed to the proposals that the sponsor unit may hoist the so-called Taiwan "national flag" and play the "national anthem" at the opening and closing ceremonies, which the International Olympic Committee no longer recognizes. Some reports said that Taiwan tampered with the resolution, raised new obstacles and imposed its intentions on others. Some other reports revealed that among the nine executive members of the International Softball Federation, most are not happy with what Taiwan is doing. They plan to alter the "resolution" adopted in Hawaii last April, because this "resolution" is not part of the general regulations of the International Softball Federation. In the meantime, there were also reports saying that if Taiwan continues to willfully make trouble, the fifth international women's softball championship will probably be held in another city.

It is known to all that the International Olympic Committee adopted a resolution in November 1979 on the representation of China. Thereafter, the Olympic Committee of the PRC has used the name "China Olympic Committee" and the national flag and national anthem of the People's Republic of China. In accordance with the above resolutions, the Taiwan Olympic Committee has agreed to change its name to "Chinese Taipei Olympic Association" and change its former flag as well as anthem. The International Softball Federation is an organization under the International Olympic Committee. Since this is the case, it should act in accordance with the rules and regulations of the International Olympic Committee. Taiwan, as a province of China, had already agreed to change its former flag and anthem when it applied to join the International Olympic Committee. Now it intends to fiddle with the old flag and anthem which the Chinese people and most countries in the world do not recognize. This means willfully making trouble and asking for a snub. Just as a newspaper here has pointed out: Taiwan "cherishes too many illusions and it will suffer from its own acts."

Now the Taiwan authorities are utilizing some loopholes in the Hawaii resolution adopted last summer, and is grasping them firmly as a last straw. Actually, the Hawaii resolution will not help Taiwan either. Although the resolution mentions that the sponsor unit may hoist its flag at the sports meets, Taiwan is an inalienable part of China and one of the Chinese provinces. This was explicitly stipulated when Taiwan applied to join the International Olympic Committee. This stipulation written in black and white cannot be abolished. Since Taiwan is a province, it has no right to use the "national flag" and "national anthem" which have long been abrogated. If anyone tries to seize upon the matter and make an issue of it, it means that they are deliberately attempting to create "two Chinas." The Chinese people will resolutely oppose such an act.

According to Xia Lang, head of the Chinese women's softball team, who visited Hong Kong last December, after China's legitimate seat in the International Softball Federation was restored, Porter visited Beijing last May. After consultations, he accepted conditions raised by China for attending the championship -- Taiwan will take part in the championship in the name of a province of China, and its title and flag can only be regarded as a unit of China. If Porter goes back on his word and lets Taiwan use the flag and anthem which have already been abrogated, this can only show this his efforts to "concern himself with sports" are sham and his attempts to create "two Chinas" are real. He will be held in contempt by all justice-upholding people in sports circles throughout the world.

One thing which merits our attention is that among the nine executive members of the International Softball Federation, three are Americans. They are the president, vice president and general secretary of the federation. There is no doubt that they are controlled and influenced by U.S. officials. Porter was quoted by AP as saying: "We (the International Softball Federation) receive a call from the U.S. State Department almost every other day." People cannot but believe that Porter's statements and actions in Taiwan are not accidental. They are closely connected with the longstanding U.S. plan of selling arms to Taiwan. All these are attempts to interfere in China's internal affairs and brazenly create "two Chinas." This will never be tolerated by China.

It is reported that in a few days the International Softball Federation will decide by telegram ballot the amendments of the Hawaii resolution. We hope that the International Softball Federation will respect the national feelings of the 1 billion Chinese people and act strictly in accordance with the regulations and decisions of the International Olympic Committee. It should prohibit Taiwan from using the abrogated flag and anthem. If the Taiwan side continues to willfully create trouble, the championship should be held in another city so as to uphold justice and dignity as well as unity in the international sports arena.

TA KUNG PAO DISCUSSES 'REVOLUTION' IN CHINA

HK041056 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 4 Mar 82 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu [2457 0689 3768]: "This Is China's 'Year of Consolidation'"]

[Text] Melody of This NPC Standing Committee Conference

After opening on 22 February, this NPC Standing Committee meeting is expected to be closed tomorrow. The important part of this meeting is the second half. At the beginning, the participants only listened to a report on the draft civil procedural law and held discussions on it. They did not take up as the topic for discussion the question of restructuring of the State Council departments raised by Premier Zhao Ziyang until the day before yesterday.

This, however, does not mean that the meeting had arranged only 3 or 4 days for discussion of the general plan for streamlining the State Council departments. In accordance with prior arrangements, copies of the draft plan were distributed to the participants of the meeting as early as when they first arrived in Beijing, and after more than 10 days of deliberations and exchange of views, the plan was formally announced at the meeting and then published.

Retirement and Leaving Posts for Convalescence Are Revolution Too

Beijing has stressed time and again that the reform of central organizations is, in a sense, a revolution. In the past, revolution meant marching courageously forward and shouldering heavy loads. These days, for veteran cadres, revolution means retirement or leaving posts for convalescence. The profound revolution today is not aimed at any particular individuals, but at reforming the structure of the state administrative organization which does not suit the needs of construction in the economic, cultural, political and legal fields.

As requirements differ in different periods, people's understanding of advance and withdrawal is also different. In the past, advance was revolution, but today, withdrawal is revolution. Both are regarded as acts of revolution in different periods of time.

The purpose of the withdrawal of veteran cadres is to enable more vigorous and capable young men to advance. In this sense, and in the overall view, although it means a withdrawal by the individuals, it really means an advance by the state. This is the basic nature of this revolution.

The First Plan for Restructuring To Be Announced in 1 or 2 Days

Ninety-seven ministries, departments and commissions under the State Council will be reduced by almost half and the number of ministers and vice ministers will be reduced by 77 percent. This is a big change and can certainly not be accomplished in one move.

Some people in Hong Kong and other countries have considered that it is impossible to carry out such a big change, and that the political situation will probably be affected. This is why they have been relating Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping's 1-month leave for convalescence to the restructuring of the government organization, saying that the restructuring has encountered an obstacle.

As a matter of fact, the general plan for this reform was worked out only after more than 2 months' preparation, and the ministerial candidates were selected. All this has been done very quickly and things are moving very well now. This shows that the situation is stable.

According to our dispatch from Beijing last night, the first restructuring plan and the list of ministers and vice ministers will be announced in 1 or 2 days. Needless to say, how 12 ministries will be merged into 6 ministries and who the ministers will be greatly interest people.

Consolidation Is Going on in Various Aspects

The realization of organizational restructuring shows that China's political situation has entered a new stage of streamlined administration and order. Over the last 2 years, since the principal political and economic policies were determined and the work in various aspects was on the right track, the question of raising efficiency and overcoming bureaucratism was placed on the agenda.

Beijing regards this reform as a matter concerning the destiny of the country. Whether the great cause of the four modernizations can be realized earlier than expected depends on who the successors in this reform will be.

This year can be regarded as a year of consolidation for China. The organizational restructuring is, without doubt, consolidation. The "all-people decorum and courtesy month" is also a consolidation of the general mood of society, and the social security work means a consolidation of social order. Besides, all enterprises throughout the country will be consolidated in turn. More than 1,000 large and medium-sized key enterprises will be consolidated this year. So, it is appropriate to say that this is a concrete expression of the regained confidence and vigor of the country and the people.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON U.S.-TAIWAN FRIENDSHIP

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "TA KUNG PAO on U.S. Friendship With Taiwan," published in the 5 March DAILY REPORT, p W 1:

Paragraph five, from line eight, should read: "...Since the United States has acknowledged that the People's Republic of China is the only legitimate government and Taiwan is part of China, why should it treat its friends in Taiwan with special favors? If the United States...."

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DATE FILMED

March 9, 1982

Debbie

